REGISTERED No. 79—1872.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,756.—New Series. BOMBAY :—THURSDAY, DECEMBER 11, 1873. Subscription in Advance. {For a Year.....Rs. 42 / For Six Months ..Rs. 24} Including Postage.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Gazette*, in advance, for Town and Country, are now on the following reduced scale :—

One Year, in advance	Rs. 42
Half Year "	" 24
Three Months "	" 14
One Month "	" 5

For a Weekly Subscription, in advance, of Rs. 1-8-0, the *Gazette* is now delivered each morning at any address in town, or posted free to any address Up-country.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 3 0
Second do	" 2
Third do	" 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	" 0 2½ As.

a line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do	4½ " "
Third and succeeding	2½ " "

on the Native Languages, double the above

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

Domestic Occurrences : Each—Rupees 2

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship "PATNA," 1,780 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander A. A. Hansard, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 13th Dec. 1873, at 4 P.M.

December 1873.		December 1873.
Leave BOMBAY 13	Leave Tuticorin	21
" Ratnagherry 14	" Colombo	22
" Vingorla 15	" Galle	23
" Goa 15	" Negapatam	26
" Carwar 15	" Madras	28
" Mangalore 16	" Coconada	30
" Cannanore 17	" Vizagapatam	31
" Tellicherry 17	" Bimlipatam	31
" Calicut 18		Jan. 1874.
" Beypore 18	" Gopaulpore	1
" Cochin 19	" False Point	2
" Cochin 19	Arrive CALCUTTA	3
" Alleppy 19		

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked by the Steamers on this line thence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Messageries Maritime Company's Steamers, which run regularly.

This route is the most expeditious and economical for Passengers for the Neilgherry District, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut or Beypore, and proceed from thence by rail. Passengers for Calcutta may take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, via KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Ports and Passengers at Bussrah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BHAREIN, KOWEIT, and MAHOMERAH.

The s.s. INDIA, 1,059 Tons, 142 H.P., Commander J. Henderson, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 19th December 1873, at 2 P.M.

Dec. 1873.		Jan. 1874.
Leave BOMBAY 19	Leave BUSREH	7
" Kurrachee 23	" Fao	7
" Guadur 24	" Bushire	8
" Muscat 26	" Bahrein	9
" Bunder Abbas 28	" Linga	14
" Linga 30	" Bunder Abbas	18
" Bushire ..... Jan. 1	" Muscat	18
" Koweit 3	" Guadur	20
" Fao 3	" Kurrachee	23
" Mahomerah 3	Arrive BOMBAY	26
Arrive BUSREH 4		

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, will during the fair Season despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every FRIDAY, and an Extra Steamer every MONDAY, at 2 o'clock.

The s.s. KURI CHEE, 840 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander J. E. Witness, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 12th December 1873, at 2 P.M.

The Steam-ship CASHMERE, 1,082 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander A. Grant, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 15th December 1873, at 2 P.M.

Until further notice the extra steamers leaving Bombay and Kurrachee on every Monday will call at VERAWAUL, PORBUNDER, and CUTCH MANDVIE both ways.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

THE PETRIFYING SILICATE PAINTS AS SUPPLIED TO

The Admiralty, Board of Works, Austrian Lloyd's, Woolwich Arsenal, Canard Company, London and North Western and Great Western Railway Companies,

FOR HOUSE, SHIP, AND GENERAL USE.

Manufactured by the

SILICATE PAINT COMPANY, LIVERPOOL,

IN ALL COLOURS,

Have no chemical action on Iron or other Metals, will stand any degree of heat without blistering, I cwt. is equal in bulk and will do the work of 2 cwt. Lead Paints. See Article in "Engineering," 28th January 1872.

DAMP WALLS, CHURCHES, &c.,

Cured by the Petrifying Liquid, at a cost of 2d. to 3d. per square yard. See Article in "Builder," 9th March, 1872. For Particulars and Testimonials apply to the

SILICATE PAINT COMPANY, Liverpool.

Agents for Bombay .. .. WHEATLEY & Co.

THE INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE FOR DECEMBER, 1873.

PRICE—EIGHT ANNAS,

With a New Coloured Map.

CONTAINING, besides the other usual information, the latest alterations on the several lines of Railway, and in the running of the Local Trains between Bombay and Bandora.

The Guide, having a large circulation amongst Travellers, by rail and otherwise, is a most effective medium for Advertisements.

CONTENTS.

Map of India.
Table of Through Routes (and Fares) from Bombay to places in India and abroad.
Index to Railway Stations.
Index to Places by Steamer and Dak.
Introduction.
Railway Time Tables :—
Great Indian Peninsula Railway.
Local Trains between Bombay, Mahim, and Bandora, by G. I. P. and B. B. and C. I. Railways.
Rates for parcels, horses, carriages, &c., by G. I. P. Railway.
Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway.
Wadhwan Extension Railway.
East Indian Railway.
Rajpootana State Railway.
Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway.
Sind, Punjaub and Delhi Railways :—
Punjaub and Delhi Division.
Sind section.
Through Traffic from Kurrachee to Mooltan, Lahore and Umritsar.
Eastern Bengal Railway.
Calcutta and South Eastern Railway.
Great Southern of India Railway.
Madras Railway.
Steam Navigation Companies :—
P. & O. Co.
Messageries Maritimes.
Austrian Ll-yds.
Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.
Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company
British India Steam Navigation Company.
Bombay Steam Ferries.
China Steamers.
Indus Steam Flotilla.
Punjaub Steam Flotilla.
Irrawady Flotilla.
India General Steam Navigation Company.
Routes by Steamers.
Routes in the Bombay Presidency.
Bombay to Central Provinces and Calcutta.
List of Travellers' Bungalows along the Trunk Roads of Western India.
Routes in the Central Provinces.
N. W. Provinces and the Punjaub.
Ride to Simla.
Route to Landour.
Route to Nynee Tal.
Hill Horse Carriage Dak.
Rohilkhand House Dak Company.
North-West Dak Company.
Punjaub and North-Western Dak Company.
North-Western Dak Company.
Agra to Jeypore.
Rawul Pindee and Murree.
Scale of Fare for Bhoirams, Buggies, &c., in Bombay.
Scale of Fares for Palanquins.
Scale of Fares for Boats for Bombay Harbour.

May be had at the Bombay Railway Terminal, and of the following

Agents :—

Bombay.....Thacker, Vining & Co. ; J. and W. Watson & Co. ; Hormusjee Sorabjee, Bookseller ; Hammond's Refreshment Rooms ; Messrs. Cooper & Co. ; Auckland Hotel ; Byculla Hotel ; and Messrs. Atmaram Sagoon & Co.
Allahabad.....Kellner & Co.
Alexandria.....D. Robertson & Co.
Bangalore.....Spectator" Office.
Calcutta.....Wyman & Co.
Ryatpoora.....Railway Refreshment Rooms.
Kurrachee.....Sindian" Press.
London.....G. Street, 30, Cornhill.
Madras.....Higginbotham & Co., "Madras Times," and "Madras Mail" Offices.
Matheran.....Chowk Hotel and Alexandra Hotel.
Ootacamund.....Observer" Office.
Poona.....Treacher & Co. ; D. S. Kemp & Co. ; and Royal Family Hotel
Umballa.....Railway Refreshment Rooms.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Monday, the 15th December, 1873, at 3 P.M., from Marseilles.

THE P. & O. Co.'s S. S. BARODA, (1,874 Tons, and 450 H. P.), Captain J. C. Almond, will LEAVE for SUEZ, as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Venice, Marseilles, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Messina, Naples, Leghorn, Genoa, Trieste, Odessa, Constantinople, Ancona, Havre, Liverpool, London, and New York.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal, in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Marseilles on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon, at 2 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

GEO. P. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 8th December 1873.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Tuesday, the 16th December, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S. S. LOMBARDY, (2,723 tons and 450 H.P.,) Capt. E. M. Gillson, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before noon, on Saturday, the 13th December.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 2nd December 1873.

PENINSULAR and ORIENTAL COMPANY.

SUEZ CANAL ROUTE.

It is intended to despatch the Company's Steamers leaving Bombay on the following dates, direct through the Suez Canal, to Southampton :—

2nd March 1874.
16th do.
30th do.
13th April 1874.
27th do.
11th May 1874.

PASSAGE MONEY (Exclusive of Liquors).

First Class..... Rs. 660
Second Class..... Rs. 360

For further particulars apply to

GEORGE F. HENRY,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 2 Rampart Row.

NOTICE.—(Under Contract with Government) A STEAM FERRY BOAT will PLY DAILY between BOMBAY and REWDUNDA, calling at THULL and ALIBAUGH, on and after THURSDAY next, the 11th December. The Steamer will leave Carnac Bunder at 3 P.M. and Rewdunda at 4 A.M.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

No. 33, Meadow Street, Bombay, 6th Dec. 1873.

SALES BY AUCTION.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & COMPANY,

No. 13, APOLLO STREET.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On SATURDAY, the 13th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Room in Apollo Street, No 13 :—

A quantity of grey and coloured piece goods, such as grey shirtings, T-cloth, madapollams, jaconets, cearls, dhoties, chintz, &c.

A variety of sundry articles, consisting of rich cut glassware, namely liqueur, claret, champagne, tumblers, wine and water goblets, wine coolers, finger cups, plated tea sets, brass gilt clocks and time pieces, under domes, Bohemian glass flower vases, silk umbrellas, horse brushes, chintz, blankets, two hundred boxes of scented soaps, silver snuff boxes, gold hunting watch, by James McCabe, in good order.

Also, blackwood carved furniture, comprising of blackwood round tables, set of dining tables, conversation couches, drawing-room chairs, mallet pattern, dining-room chairs, carved pier table dwarf bureau and gems presses, chiffonier, screens, writing tables, sideboard, &c., &c.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.

Bombay, 11th December 1873.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS OF A HOUSE.

On MONDAY, the 15th day of December 1873 at 4 P.M., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co., will sell by Public Auction, on the premises by order of the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, the whole of the Grocery and Woodwork of House No. 15, situate at the junction of Combad Bowel cross lane to Chinch Bunder 1st Row, consisting of walls, wooden posts, beams, posts, glazes floor and roof timber, &c., &c.

AUCTION SALE of Stock in Trade, &c., of a Tailoring and Drapering Establishment at No. 17, Church Gate Street.

On THURSDAY, the 18th day of December 1873 at 1 P.M., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will be instructed by Public Auction, at the above place by order of the Official Assignee and In Re Cory Brothers, Insolvents, the whole of their Stock in Trade, furniture, shop fittings, pieces of coating, and trowering cloth of various colours and sorts, hats, caps, and helmets of various kinds and sorts, articles of hosiery of various kinds, a quantity of gold lace—large glass cases, Mahogany cases, duval glasses, tables and sundry miscellaneous articles of furniture, &c., &c.

The above goods will be on view 3 days before the day of sale.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 11th December 1873.

TO MERCHANTS, STORE DEALERS, MESSES, CLUBS, &c.

JOHN MOIR & SON,

Aberdeen, and 14, Commercial Street, London, E., would direct special attention to their brand of Jams, Jellies and Marmalade ; which will be found unequalled for colour, flavour, purity, and general excellence ; and that each tin contains the *specified weight*. J. M. & S. would invite comparison with any other brand.

*** Awarded the "GRAND MEDAL OF MERIT" at the VIENNA EXHIBITION, 1873, for the general superiority of their Manufactures.

SHACKLETON & Co.,

EXPORT PROVISION MERCHANTS,

45, BOTOLPH LANE,

AND

2, GROCER'S HALL COURT,

LONDON.

REAL YORK HAMS.
PRIME WILTSHIRE BACON.
BERKLEY, CHEDDAR, FINE, STILTON, and EDAM CHEESES, &c., &c.
Orders must be accompanied by remittances or references to first-rate London Houses.

F. BRABY and CO., LIMITED.

FITZROY WORKS, EUSTON ROAD, LONDON,

MANUFACTURERS OF

IRON BUILDINGS AND ROOFS, VERANDAHS IN EVERY DESIGN, WROUGHT IRON TANKS IN ANY FORM AND SIZE,

GALVANIZED CORRUGATED IRON, ZINC ROOFING, SHEET AND PERFORATED ZINC, WROUGHT IRON WORK OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS MADE TO ORDER.

Estimates submitted on application.

The Company having recently made large additions to their premises and machinery, are in a position to execute orders with great promptitude.

KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES.

THIS UNIVERSAL REMEDY now stands the first in public favour and confidence : this result has been acquired by the test of 50 YEARS' EXPERIENCE. For COUGHS, ASTHMA, and all affections of the Throat and Chest, they are the most agreeable and efficacious remedy. They do not contain opium or any other deleterious drug, and may therefore be taken with perfect safety by the most delicate constitution.

Sold in Boxes, Tins, and Bottles of various sizes.

KEATING'S BON BONS OR WORM TABLETS,

A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS. It is a perfectly safe and mild preparation, and is especially adapted for children. Sold in Tins and Bottles of various sizes by all Chemists and Druggists.

THOMAS KEATING,

London, Export Chemist and Druggist.

Sold Retail by TREACHER & Co., Bombay and Poona.

THE

GRANDE DIPLOMA

AWARDED AT THE

VIENNA EXHIBITION,

1873.

NUSSEY & PILLING'S

WELL KNOWN

SEWING MACHINES.

The Improved Little' Stranger Hand Lock-Stitch (Shuttle, £4 4s.

The "Nussey and Pilling" New Family Silent Sewing Machine (Shuttle) £7 10s.

The Noiseless Tudor, for Tailoring and Manufacturing Purposes (Shuttle) £8 10s.

Wheeler and Wilson Machines.

Merchant Shippers supplied.

London Office : C. E. WILSON, 29, Falcon Square, London, E. C. Manufactory : Park Works, Park Lane, Leeds, England.

JOYCE'S

SPORTING AMMUNITION.

Established 1820.

The attention of Sportsmen is invited to the following Ammunition, of the best quality, now in general use throughout England, India, and the Colonies.

JOYCE'S TREBLE WATERPROOF CENTRAL FIRE

PERCUSSION CAPS,

Chemically-prepared Cloth and Felt Gun and Wadding.

JOYCE'S GAS-TIGHT CARTRIDGES,

For Pin-fire and Central-fire Breech-loading Guns.

Wire Cartridges for killing Game at long distances.

AND EVERY DESCRIPTION OF SPORTING AMMUNITION.

Sold by all Gunmakers and Dealers in Gunpowder.

FREDERICK JOYCE & Co.,

Patentees and Manufacturers.

57, UPPER THAMES STREET, LONDON.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY.

On SATURDAY, the 13th December, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE Peninsular and Oriental Company's s. s. PERA, 2,119 Tons, and 450 H.P., Captain R. Mervyn, will be despatched as above, calling at Galle.

For Freight or Passage apply to

GEORGE F. HENRY,
Superintendent, P. & O. Co.

3, Rampart Row, 10th December 1873.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES per ship CLARENCE are hereby informed of the ARRIVAL of the VESSEL, and requested to TAKE DELIVERY at once of their respective GOODS on the Bunder.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 10th December 1873.

NOTICE.—The EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED for the CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS from TUESDAY the 23rd to FRIDAY the 26th instant, both days inclusive. Also on WEDNESDAY, the 31st instant, and the 1st January next.

Bombay, 10th December 1873.

FOR SALE, an English-built 4 seated light open CARRIAGE, with a pair of well matched fast trotting Gray Arab HORSES, and a set of plated mounted HARNESS, the property of a Gentleman. Price moderate.

A MAIL PHAETON, turns into a Wagonette, by Silk and Son, the property of a Gentleman. Price moderate.

A C-S-RING BAROUCHE, by Samuel Lewis of Salisbury. Apply to the Undersigned.

JAFFER SULLIMAN & Co.

BOMBAY CHESS CLUB.—NOTICE.—A GENERAL MEETING of the MEMBERS of this Club will be held in the Club Rooms on FRIDAY, the 19th instant, at 4-30 P.M., to ELECT the TRUSTEES, PRESIDENT, VICE-PRESIDENT, and MEMBERS of COMMITTEE for the ensuing year, and to consider some proposed changes in the Rules of the Club.

CHARLES HERRING,
Honorary Secretary.

Bombay, 10th December 1873.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

Incorporated by Royal Charter.

Capital Paid up £1,500,000.
Reserved Funds £500,000.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

DEPOSITS of not less than Rs. 500 are received for fixed periods bearing interest at rates which may be ascertained on application.

No interest is allowed on Current Deposit Accounts.

BILLS are bought and sold on England, Scotland, Ireland, Paris, India, Ceylon, China, Japan, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

Circular Notes useful to travellers to any parts of the world are also issued.

The Corporation effect the purchase and sale of Government Paper, Stocks, Shares, &c., on account of constituents, and undertake the safe custody of the same, drawing the interest and dividends as they fall due.

PRESENT RATES FOR FAMILY REMITTANCES.

6 Months' Sight	1s 10 3/16d.
Demand	1s. 9 5/8d.

The Bank will be closed for the CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS from TUESDAY 23rd to FRIDAY 26th instant, both days inclusive, also, on WEDNESDAY the 31st, and THURSDAY 1st January.

TENDERS will be received by the Acting Superintendent of Marine, up to 1 P.M., on SATURDAY, the 3rd January 1874, for the CHARTER of TWO STEAMSHIPS of about 1,000 to 2,000 Tons each, for a period of twenty-five days, more or less, to be employed in the TRANSPORT of TROOPS, STORES, &c., &c., between the ports on the West Coast of India and adjacent thereto, as may be directed.

The Vessels required to be put on and ready for sur ey on the 2nd January 1874, and will be required to provide ventilation, together with such fittings as may be directed by the Agent for Passengers, and to be completed and the vessels ready to proceed to sea on the 9th proximo, and, if necessary, to be docked. Water, Provisions, Coal and Water Tanks will be supplied by Government.

The expense attending Stamp Fees to be affixed to Charter-parties as well as to Counterparts (of Vessels taken up) to be borne by the Owners, Agents, or Masters tendering.

By Order,
GEORGE INGLE, Secretary.

Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 10th December 1873.

TENDERS will be received by the SUPERINTENDENT of MARINE as early as convenient for the conveyance HENCE to the ANDAMANS of about One Hundred and Twelve NATIVE CONVICTS, including Native Warders, and Military Guard, and one Subordinate Medical Officer, for which latter Officer a Cabin Passage and First Class Rations must be provided.

2. Fifty days' Provisions, Water, Fire-wood, with such cooking utensils, drinking pots, plates and other articles as may be necessary for their use and comfort during the Voyage, as well as a sufficient number of cooks for cooking the food of the Convicts and Guard, also Tobacco or Sweetners to maintain cleanliness on board for the whole of the above party, and fittings for Convicts only, are to be supplied by the Owners, Agents, or Masters of the Vessel : the provisions put on board being subject after shipment to the inspection of and to reject on by the Executive Committee Officer at Port Blair.

3. Medicines and Medical Comforts will be provided by the Medical Department, the cost of which is to be borne by the Owners, Agents, or Master of the Vessel.

4. Any surplus of Provisions, &c., that may remain on board at the end of the Voyage may be handed over to the Authorities at Port Blair, and the cost of the same, at the rate at which they were purchased will be repaid by Government to the owners, Agents, or Masters of the Vessel in Bombay, on receipt from the Authorities at Port Blair of a list of Articles made over to them.

5. For any inferior issue of Provisions, during the Voyage, the Owners, Agents, or Masters of the Transports will be liable to a Government double the price of the Articles (as passed by the Survey Committee) which would have otherw se been consumed, the payment to be made before receiving the final medicum of the passage money.

6. The words "Tender for Convicts" should superscribed on the "Covers of Tenders."

7. The Agents of Vessels tendering should distinctly state the exact date on which the Vessel will be ready for final Survey.

8. The Owners, Agents, or Masters of Vessels tendering will have to enter free of charge such Government Stores as may be sent with the Convicts for their use at the Andamans, which will consist of spare coils of Rope, Fishing, drinking and cooking pots only, which should be made over with the Convicts at the Port on debarkation, obtaining receipts for the same.

9. The expense attending Stamp Fees affixed to Charter-parties as well as to Counterparts (of Vessels taken up) to be borne by the Owners, Agents, or Masters tendering.

10. The Superintendent of Marine does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By Order of the Superintendent of Marine,
GEO. INGLE, Secretary.

Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 10th December 1873.

G. CLARIDGE & Co.,

DEALERS IN

LETTERPRESS AND LITHOGRAPHIC PRINTING MATERIAL,

27, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

G. CLARIDGE & Co. have in stock every description of Printing Material, suitable to the requirements of Letterpress and Lithographic Printers, at English market rates.

PRINTING PRESSES AND MACHINERY.

Super Royal Albion	Rs. 450	Cutting Machine, 30 in...	Rs. 350
Royal	" 375	Hydraulic Press	" 450
Demy	" 325	Athell Screw Press	" 250
Foolscap	" 240	Ruling Machines...Rs. 150 & 175	
Litho' Press, Demy	" 175	Bookbinders' Backing Machine	" 275
Do. Foolscap	" 120	Paging Machine	" 125
Gally Press	" 140	Perforating Machine	" 150
Foap Fo Treadle Machi e ...	" 550	Card Cutting Machine ...	" 65
Demy Folio do. do. ...	" 730	Iron Imposing Slabs	" 65.0

Ley Preparation for cleaning Type or Rollers, Ans. 3 per lb.

Column and Page Gallays, Chases, Lead Cutters, Mallets, Planers, Shooting Sticks, Compositor's Sticks, Bodkins, Roller Stocks and Frames, Litho' R llers, &c.

G. Claridge having had 20 years' practical experience as a Printer, the latter 10 years in connection with the Printing department of the "Times of India," is prepared to afford any information to up-country Constituents seeking advice regarding the working of various good and machinery requisite to a Printing Office. If required, a competent man will be sent to superintendent the erection of the various machines.

FAMILY HERALD, Monthly 6d.

The *Illustrated London News*, in reference to pure literature, speaks of "The Family Herald, that joy to tens of thousands of innocent English households."

FAMILY HERALD, Monthly 6d.

The *Saturday Review* says : "Its Novels and Tales are quite as well written as the best circulating library stories.

"The Answers to Correspondents cannot be fictitious, a romance and a life history being embodied in almost each of them. The Editor is the confidant and confessor in every station of life."

FAMILY HERALD, Monthly 6d.

The *Literary Gazette* says : "It must be said of the Family Herald, that it is the purest reading of all purely amusing literature : it is indeed a family paper."

FAMILY HERALD, Monthly 6d.

The *British Quarterly Review* says : "Under the head of 'The Story Teller,' we have novels and tales simpler and purer in structure than in the pages of the other penny serials."

"There are charming verses let into its pages, like sunshine, to brighten them."

"It is well considered with reference to its aims, and is various and amusing, with a fair amount of utility intermixed. Of all these publications we are inclined to consider the Family Herald the best."

FAMILY HERALD, Monthly 6d.

The *Bookseller* says :—" F r amusing reading, such as may be admitted to one's household without fear of consequence, we can recommend the FAMILY HERALD. You get portions of a well-written novel, novelettes, useful information interspersed throughout, answers to correspondents, alone worth the money, and a variety of other matters, which will make readers either merrier or wiser, or perhaps both."

N.B.—The FAMILY HERALD may be had at a small percentage over the published price, of all Booksellers ; or direct from W. Stevens, 421 Strand, London, for 14s. per annum, post free.

BY ROYAL COMMAND.

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S

CELEBRATED

STEEL PENS.

Sold by all Dealers throughout the World.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,

BOMBAY AND POONA,

JEWELLERS, &c.

BY APPOINTMENT.

THIS Department of the Company's extensive business receives special care and attention from the management, who confine their dealings to the FIRST-CLASS LONDON MANUFACTURE AND QUALITY ONLY, for which the Company have been so long and so favourably known.

By the careful selection of Novelties characterised by Elegance, Neatness, and Taste, they trust to confirm and extend the large connection with which they have been favoured during the past FIFTY YEARS.

The wide and varied nature of the Company's business, combined with a large capital, enables the management to offer an extent of selection far exceeding any similar display in Western India, and at prices which no House CONFINING THEIR TRANSACTIONS TO THIS DEPARTMENT ONLY can compete with.

Inspection invited, and details furnished, free on application.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.

VERY IMPORTANT TO

OVERLAND PASSENGERS,

OR

THOSE ABOUT TO TRAVEL.

ASQUITH AND COMPANY

Invite attention to their Celebrated

SPECIAL KIT.

Now so well known throughout the EAST for its Superior Manufacture and very Moderate Cost.

	Rs.	a.		Rs.	a.		Rs.	a.
Deck Suits	Rs. 10 to 17	0				Sponge Bags.....	2	0
Overland do	27	0	Sleeping Suits, each ...	6	8	Sponge Bath	3	0
Warm do	35	0		to		Blankets, each	11	8
Overcoats, and Inverness Capes, from	35	0		17	0	Long Rugs, or Scotch Mangla, from	15	0
	to		Air Pillows	6	0	Best Beech Overland Chairs, from	6	8
Dressing Gowns	50	0	Travelling do	2	0	Umbrellas with Cover ...	2	8
	to		Rug Straps	2	0	Warm Gloves	2	4
Pyjamas	23	0	Patent Lock Straps.....	5	0	Do. Mitts.....	1	12
Oxford Shirts	16	8	Waterproof Coats	15	0	Extra Large	2	0
White do	36	0	Pepper Collars, doz.....	0	14	Cash Bags	2	12
Best Shrunk Flannel	22	8	Linen do. do.	4	0	Courier Bags.....	6	8
Do. Half Do.	19	0	Cambric Handkerchiefs do.	5	0	Sailor's Knot.....	3	8
Silk and Wool	52	0	Cotton Socks do.	0	8	Travelling Cases.....	12	0
Under Vests, from	14	0	Warm do. do.	2	0	Soiled Linen Bags	4	12
Do. Pants	26	0	Bathing Drawers, each...	2	0	Travelling Hats	3	0

ASQUITH AND COMPANY,

THE OVERLAND KIT WAREHOUSE.

23 & 24, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

MRS. LAKE,

MILLINER, DRESS-MAKER, OUTFITTER, SILK MERCER, &c.,

HAS the pleasure to announce to the Ladies of Bombay and those at Outstations, that she has just returned from England with a large and choice assortment of "ELEGANT GOODS," selected by herself from the best "PARIS" and "LONDON" HOUSES and which are now open for inspection at her SHOW ROOMS.

"UXBRIDGE HOUSE," 7, CLARE ROAD, BYCULLA, BOMBAY.

NOTICES.

BOMBAY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY (Limited).—The above Company is prepared to EFFECT INSURANCES on the most favourable terms current in Bombay, and in addition return insurers 5 per cent. of the Premiums on Yearly Policies, and 2½ per cent. of the Premiums on Policies for Shorter Periods.

FORBES & Co.,
Secretaries and Managers.

BAZAAR SUPPLIES.—Mr. E. MANECKJEE begs most respectfully to thank his numerous Constituents who have hitherto patronised him by entrusting their BAZAAR SUPPLIES to him, and requests the continuance of their kind support. In addition to their daily requirements he undertakes Passport and any other articles which may be required for their comfort or use.

E. MANECKJEE.

Bombay, No. 24, opposite the Marine Line Station, or Crawford Market.

CAMPBELL'S PLANTATION BRAND CIGARS.

CAMPBELL'S DINDIGUL BRAND CHEROOTS.
CAMPBELL'S TRICHINOPOLY BRAND.
(The old fashioned Cheroot with Straw.)
CAMPBELL'S CIGARETTES—Tobacco covered.
CAMPBELL'S CIGARETTES—Paper covered.
CAMPBELL'S SMALL OFFICE CHEROOT.

A tiny Manilla Pattern, 3 Annas per Bundle of 25.

Apply to the CLERK IN CHARGE of Campbell's Cheroot Depot, 30, Meadow Street, opposite to the General Registry Office, Bombay.

TERMS—CASH.

G. NICOLL & CO.,

SADDLERS AND HARNESS MAKERS,

30, MEADOW STREET,

BOMBAY.

SADDLERY AND HARNESS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION ALWAYS ON HAND.

Orders immediately attended to.

N.B.—HARNESS AND SADDLERY REPAIRS CAREFULLY AND PROMPTLY EXECUTED.

T. CHATELAIN MONTANDON & Co.,

WATCHMAKERS & JEWELLERS,

(BOMBAY AND SIMLA)

BY APPOINTMENT

TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE VICEROY AND GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA,

LORD AND LADY NAPIER OF MAGDALA,

THE LIEUT.-GOVERNOR OF THE PUNJAB,

THE MAHARAJAHS OF

JEYPORE, PUTTIALA, BARODA, CASHMERE, VIZIANAGRAM, AND GWALIOR.

A Vienna Exhibition, a diploma of honour and a medal have been awarded to our Agents, Messrs. H. Grandjean & Co., for Chronometers and Watches.

SILVER WATCHES from	Rs. 20	to Rs.	130
GOLD WATCHES	" 50	to	3,000
CLOCKS	" 15	to	250
MUSICAL BOXES	" 15	to	300

JEWELLERY—A large selection.

ALL KINDS OF REPAIRS UNDERTAKEN AND CAREFULLY MADE.

T. CHATELAIN MONTANDON & Co.,
Hummum Street, Bombay.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

ARRIVED

BY THE LAST MAIL

A SMALL CONSIGNMENT OF

CARRIAGE CLOCKS,

WITH ALARM, DAYS, AND DATES,

STRIKING AND REPEATING THE HOURS AND HALF HOURS,

FOR RUPEES 195.

THE INEXHAUSTIBLE MAGIC INKSTAND,

BLACK, VIOLET, OR BLUE.

THACKER, VINING, & Co.

NOTICES.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

ON and after the 1st December 1873, Messrs. KING, KING & Co.'s Offices will be REMOVED to No. 4, Church Gate, Bombay, lately occupied by Messrs. Remnie, Scovell, and Co. All Communications, Parcels, and Cases should be addressed in full as follows :—KING, KING & Co., Army Agents, 4, Church Gate, Bombay.

WHEELER AND WILSON

SEWING-MACHINE MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

THE HIGHEST HONOURS

CONFERRED UPON ANY SEWING-MACHINE COMPANY HAVE BEEN AWARDED TO THE ABOVE COMPANY, AT THE

VIENNA UNIVERSAL EXHIBITION OF 1873,

IN ADDITION TO

THE GRAND MEDAL OF PROGRESS AND THE GRAND MEDAL OF MERIT

FOR THE EXCELLENCE AND PERFECTION OF THEIR SEWING MACHINES,

HIS MAJESTY THE EMPEROR OF AUSTRIA

HAS CONFERRED THE IMPERIAL ORDER OF

"FRANCIS JOSEPH,"

UPON THE

HON'BLE NATHANIAL WHEELER,

RESIDENT OF THE WHEELER AND W

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

WEDNESDAY, 10TH DECEMBER.

In sterling on London there is almost no change in rates for Bank Bills, and quotations remain unaltered, although towards the close of to-day's business the tendency for first class short-dated Credits is more in favour of sellers.

Government Securities are nominally unaltered, the transaction reported being of little consequence.

Bank Bills, 6 months' sight ..... 1s. 10 3/16d. to 0¼d.
Credit Bills, do. ..... 1s. 10 5/16d.
Documents, do. ..... 1s. 10⅛d.
Bank Bills, 3 months' sight ..... 1s. 9¼d. nominal.
Credits, do. ..... 1s. 10¼d.
Documents, do. ..... 1s. 10 3/16d. to 0¼d.
Bank Bills, demand ..... 1s. 9¼d. to 11/16d.

On Calcutta Bank Bills, 60 days' sight. 99½ to ¾d.
Do demand ..... 100 3/16d.

On Madras 30 days' sight 99⅝
Do. demand ..... par

On China House Bills, 60 days' sight. to 224.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Five-and-a-half per cent. ... ... 110½ to 0
Four & half per cent. 106½
Four per cent. 104½
Four & half per cent. (Public Works Loan) ... 106
Five per cent. Debenture Loan, 1866-67 103
15 years' Debenture Loans 103½
10 years' do. do. 105
Six per cent. Municipal Loan House Rate ... 114½
Do. Do. Market Rate 114½
New French Loan 5 per cent, fully paid up of 1871 and 1872 ..... par.
New French Loan instalment paper of 1872... ... par.
Paris Municipal Loan (Debenture Rs. 117) per Bond ..... 113 ex coupon.

Rates of discount at New Bank of Bombay—

Loans on Government Paper on demand ..... 4 per cent.
Fixed Loans on do. to 3 months' ..... 5½ ,,
Do. do. over 3 do. ..... 6½ ,,
Do. on Merchandise ..... 7½ ,,
Cash Credit do. to 3 months' ..... 6½ ,,
Do. do. over 3 do. ..... 6½ ,,
Do. do. ..... 7½ ,,
Bank Bills ..... 6½ ,,
Mercantile Paper ..... 6 ,,

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each ... ... Rs. 10 7/8
Carolus ... ... ,, 236
Mexican Dollars ... ... ,, 222
Francs ... ... ,, 136
Per Silver... ... ... ,, 108
Gold Do. 17-2
Bar Gold 10 oz. English 100 touch 17-6
Australian Gold ... ... 100 touch 17-5

FREIGHT REPORT.

WEDNESDAY EVENING.

The dull state of the home Cotton market has caused freights to become dull, and rates by steamers look weaker. By sail also not much enquiry exists.

London { Cotton ..... 2-15-0; Cases ..... 2-15-0; Seeds 2-6-3
Liverpool { Iron Ships Cotton ... £2 5s. 0d.; Wooden Ships ... £2 0s. 0d. nominal; Myrabollams ... £2 0s. 0d.; Oils bills ... £1 10s.; Seeds ... £2 5s. 0d.
Bayo ... { Cotton ... Coffee ... } No ship.
Overland Steamers—
London ... £3 10s. 0d.
Venice ... £3 0s. 0d.
Trieste ... £3 0s. 0d.
Liverpool ... £3 10s. 0d.
Havre Cotton ... £3 10s. 0d.
Liverpool via Suez Canal ... { Wheat ... £3 0s. 0d.; Seeds ... £3 0s. 0d.; Cotton ... £5 5s. 0d. at £3 7s. 6d.
China ... { Steamer Cotton ... Rs. 20 per ton. Opium ... Rs. 25 to 30 per chest. Sailing Ships ... Rs. 4 per bale nominal
Calcutta ... Salt ... Rs. 4 per ton.
Calcutta to Bombay ... Rs. 15 port charges.
Mauritius ... Nothing doing.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

WEDNESDAY, 10TH DECEMBER.

Strong demands for Bank of Bombay 2nd Issue at higher rates. National Bank, Spinning, and Land shares closed firm.

BANKS.

No. of Shares	Nominal value Rs.	Paid up.	Last dividend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
100,000	100	all	5 p.ct.	Agra Bank ...	85
12,000	1,000	all	6 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal ...	1,460
10,000	500	all	12 p.ct.	Do of Bombay New ...	772½
10,000	500	100	12 p.ct.	Do 2nd Res. Issue ...	265
5,250	1,000	all	5 p.ct.	Do of Madras ...	1,120
10,000	250	all	8 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of L. L. & China ...	280
40,000	2811	all	12 pct.	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	450 nl.
40,000	200	all	5 pct.	Chartered Bk. of I. & C...	200
10,000	250	125	6 p.ct.	National Bank of India..	130
10,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank ...	495

PRESS COMPANIES.

150	5,000	2,850	100 p.c.	Akbar Cotton Press Co...	1,650
200	2,000	1,100	150do	Albert Co. Kurrachee...	800
100	500	all	15 p.c.	Albert Ginning Co...	500
250	3,000	600	Nil.	Alexandra Press Co...	215
150	12,000	11,400	100p.c.	Apollo Press Co...	6,200
200	2,500	all	...	Berar Cotton G. & P. Co.	1,400
200	2,000	all	200p.c.	Bombay Press Co...	1,100
200	500	all	50 p.c.	Do New...	275
250	1,000	1,000	100 p.c.	Broach Cotton Co ...	550
100	1,500	...	...	Carwar Company...	900
500	1,000	all	40	Colaba Press Co...	4,200
250	9,000	all	250p.c.	East India Press Co...	2,700
150	8,500	all	500	Fort Press Co...	5,500
200	3,000	1,500	75 p.c.	Framji Cowasji Press Co	450
200	1,000	all	70 p.c.	French Press Co ...	655
250	5,000	1,467	75 p.c.	Imperial Press Co...	775
200	400	350	60 p.c.	Mofussil Press & G. Co...	540
600	2,000	5 00	...	Nicol Press Manuf. Co., Ld	2,000
125	2,500	750	125 p.c.	Prince of Wales Press...	1,800
200	1,000	all	...	Sassoon's Press Co...	540
400	850	750	135 p.c.	Scinde Press Co...	505
100	1,000	750	...	Scinde and Punjab Cotton Press Co., Limited...	1,135
32	1,500	1,250	Rs. 85	Victoria Press, Madras...	1,175
125	850	all	80 p.c.	Vic. Cot. Gin & Press Co.	850
450	1,000	all	80 p.c.	Volkart United Press Co.	900

o Per share for the half year.

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

.....	£20	21 9/32	p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock ...	243
.....	£20	10 9/16	do.	Do. New £20 Shares ...	126
.....	£20	9 25/32	do.	Ditto ...	...
.....	£100	1,000	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.	1,125
.....	£18	19 9/32	do.	Do. New Shares ...	...

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	18,000	all	Rs. 60	Colaba Land Co...	1320
2,000	150	all	Nil.	Frere Land & Pier Co. Ld.	106
750	2,000	2,000	30p.c.	Mazagon Land ...	930
6,000	1,000	all	15p.c.	Port Canning Land Company, Limited ...	330

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

620	1,250	all	112½	Alexandra Spinning ...	1,505
260	2,500	all	140*	Allianee Spinning ...	2,700
300	2,000	all	...	Bhowanygurr M. & P. Co.	1,300
900	1,000	all	60*	Bombay United ...	1,280
1,600	150	150	25*	Broach Mills ...	270
2,500	2,000	all	50p.	Dharumsey Spinning...	1,750
740	2,000	all	200p.c	Great Eastern ...	2,600
750	1,000	all	...	Jeevraj Ballo Mills ...	1,250
1,500	1,000	all	75 p.c.	Manockji Petit's ...	1,405
900	1,000	all	100p.c	Moorarjee Spinning ...	1,280
100	2,500	a l	150p.c.	Oriental ...	3,600
680	2,500	400	200p.c.	Royal ...	2,150
500	1,000	1 all	...	Soonderdas Spinning...	1,400

* Per share for the half-year.

MISCELLANEOUS.

.....	2,500	1,500	125p.c.	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation ...	1,300
1,000	50	all	4½p.ct.	Bombay Gas Company ...	65
500	500	300	15 p.c.	Landing and Shipping Co. of Kurrachee Ld.	102
2,150	200	100	8 p.c.	Malabar Company Ld...	100
4,000	50	all	1½ p.c.	Mechanics' Build'g Co...	26
.....	500	all	45 p.c.	Treacher & Co ...	420
.....	250	all	40 p.c.	Wagas Patent Slip Co ...	48

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

		Date of Liquidation.			
.....	98	19½	...	Bank of China...	1
.....	250	2	Mar. '66	Central Bank ...	1
.....	...	...	...	East India Bank ...	1
.....	200	13	Feb. '64	Indian Peninsula...	1
.....	200	70½	May '67	Royal Bank ...	0

SALES AND PURCHASES

PIECE GOODS.

We have no change to report in the state of the market which remains extremely dull, and prices are quite of a nominal character. The following sales are reported to have taken place yesterday :—

350 pieces Grey Shirtings, 45 in. 39 yds. 8 lbs. at Rs. 5 7 0
600 ,, ,, ,, 40 in. 20 yds. 6 lbs. at ,, 4 0 0
300 ,, White Jaconets 40 in. 20 yds. at ,, 2 5 0
300 ,, ,, ,, 40 in. 20 yds. at ,, 2 9 0
200 ,, ,, ,, 40 in. 20 yds. at ,, 2 13 0
200 ,, ,, ,, 40 in. 20 yds. at ,, 3 1 0
200 ,, ,, ,, 40 in. 20 yds. at ,, 3 5 0

COTTON.

For the last few days our public messages continue to report a dull and heavy market at Liverpool, and prices have a tendency in favour of buyers. Reuter's of the 9th reports the Liverpool cotton market as closing flat, with sales only 10,000 bales, of which 3,000 are Surats. Fair Dhollera has at last given way 1/16d. per lb., being now quoted at 5 11/16d. per lb. Mid Uplands has again declined 9/16 cent. per lb., and is quoted at 15¾ cents. The cotton market here closed very quiet, without any quotable change in rates. The demand on European account has become very poor, and purchases which are reported to have been made by European firms hardly amount to about 200 candies, and are as follows :—

25 candies Old Unjar ..... Rs. 172
7 ,, ,, ,, ... ,, 167
75 ,, ,, Verawul ..... ,, 159
25 ,, ,, ,, ... ,, 159
15 ,, ,, Khandeish ..... ,, 178-79
25 ,, New ,, Jan. delivery ..... ,, 195
100 ,, ,, Julgaum ..... ,, 200
25 ,, ,, ,, ... ,, 203-7
25 ,, ,, Oomrawuttee, F. P. B. ..... ,, 213

In YARNS and METALS no sales have come to our notice.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Dec.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
9	Areot (s)	Hutchinson ...	Vingorla, Dec. 8.
	Avoiso Vedetta	Forto	Point de Galle, Dec. 1.
10	Clarence	Stadden	London, Aug. 9.

DEPARTURES.

Dec.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
10	David Anterson	Nance.	Cochin.
	Dido (s), ...	Bellovich	Trieste, &c.
	Vasco de Gama (s),	Rice.	China, &c.

The following vessels were entered out for loading yesterday :—

Steamer Lombardy, to China, &c.
Steamer Pera, to Australia, &c.

GALLE.

ARRIVALS.

Dec.
7, Delhi ..... — ..... Aden.
Behar ..... — ..... Bombay.

DAILY IMPORTS.—9TH DECEMBER.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

European, s, 6 boxes tobacco, Dossabhoy Merwanjee & Co.

FROM LONDON.

Teviot, s, 4 cases bacon, 4 cases ham, and 7 cases cheese, A. K. Shurufally ; 15 cases candles, Cassom Abdoolrehman ; 1 case thread and 6 cases soap ; Abdoolally Dawoodkhan ; 20 cases yellow metal sheating, Ritchie, Steuart & Co. ; 70 cases window glass, Goolamhoosein, Rujubally ; 2 cases ham, 2 cases bacon, and 13 cases cheese, Mancksjee Dossabhoy ; 5 casks hardware, Fazulally Moosabhoy ; 10 casks salamoniac, Framjee, Sealy & Co.

Cospatrick, 4 cases sherry, Thacker, Vining, & Co.
St. Olaf, s, 10 cases moselle, Thacker, Vining, & Co.

FROM GENOA.

Persia, s, 165 cases claret, Richard Martin & Co.

DAILY EXPORTS—9TH DECEMBER.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Vicksburg, 290 bales cotton, E. Spinner & Co.
Teviot, s, 606 bags wheat, Hajee Hassum Hajee Meetha ; 56 bales cotton, Jairam Dayal ; 50 bales cotton, Ritchie, Steuart & Co. ; 201 bales cotton, David Sassoon & Co. ; 40 bals wool, Shamjee Veerjee ; 71 bales cotton, Dossabhoy Hormusjee Cama & Co. ; 13 bales cotton, Dadabhoy Rustomjee ; 5,443 bundles coir yarn, Talub Arbee.
Baroda, s, 209 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon & Co. ; 250 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels & Co. ; 50 bales cotton, Soondersdass Mooljee ; 35 bales wool, Purmanund Purbhoodass ; 100 bales cotton, Gaddum & Co.
Riga, s, 925 bags wheat, Woolcesey Coma ; 300 bales cotton, H. Clason & Co. ; 38 bales cotton, Mackinlay, Simpson & Co. ; 100 beles cotton, Huridass Gaujee ; 1,600 bags wheat, Stearns, Hobart & Co. ; 4,100 bundles coir yarn, Pranjewandass Hurjeewandass ; 325 cwts. horns, Rehmoobhoy Mohomed ; 636 bags wheat, S. Tyebjee & Co.

FOR LONDON.

Baroda, s, 9 cases fishmaws and 10 cases peacock feathers, Rehmoothoy Khimjee ; 8 cases mother of pearl shells and 1 package peacock feathers, Nanseebhoy Gangjee ; 85 pieces E. teeth, Tharia Topun ; 174 pieces E. teeth and 1 case tortoise shell, Momedjee Khanbhoy.

FOR TRIESTE.

Baroda, s, 104 bales cotton, Visrambhoy Ebram and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Baroda, s, 100 bales cotton, H. Clason and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Baroda, s, 150 bales cotton, George Lockhart and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Vasco de Gama, s, 50 chests opium, Jairajbhoy Peerbhoy ; 20 chests opium, Sorabjee Nusserwanjee ; 51½ chests opium, Dadabhoy Cowasjee Tatta ; 21 chests opium, Premdass Khimjee and Co. ; 100 chests opium, E. D. Sassoon ; 5 chests opium, Thakersey Sewamull ; 7 chests opium, Hajee Jan Momed Abdool Khaluk.
Lombardy, s, 22 bales cotton, Nursey Kessowjee ; 263 chests opium, David Sassoon and Co.

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—DECEMBER 8.

Smith, Colonel, Bengal R. H. A., to join, from England.

DECEMBER 9.

Moray, Major, Staff Corps, on duty, from Camp of Exercise.

DECEMBER 10.

Thompson, Lieutenant Colonel, 18th Regiment, on leave, from Meerut.
Osborne, Colonel, on duty, from Trichinopoly.

DEPARTURES—DECEMBER 9.

Lester, Colonel, on duty to Kattywar.

DECEMBER 10.

Chadwick, Captain, 54th Foot, to join, to Jullundhur.
Capell, Captain, Stud Department, on duty, to Meerut.
Lukin, Major and Paymaster, 3rd Hussars, to join, to Mhow.

POSTAL NOTICES.

DEPARTURE OF OCEAN MAILS.

	Date.		Mail. closes.		Arrival packet.
United Kingdom ...	Dec. 15	...	5-30 P.M.	...	6-30 P.M.
Kurrachee ...	,, 15	...	11 A.M.	...	12 A.M
Persian Gulf via Kurrachee.	,, 12	...	11 A.M.	...	12 A.M.
Australian ...	,, 13	...	4-30 P.M.	...	Next arrival packet
China ...	,, 16	...	4-30 P.M.	...	
Mauritius, Reunion, &c. ...	,, 22	...	5-30 P.M.	...	6-30 P.M.
Zanzibar ...		...	5-30 P.M.	...	6-30 P.M.

OVERLAND MAIL.

The Overland Mail Steamers of the P. and O. S. N. Company leave Bombay during the second half of the current year.

Letters will be received at the General Post Office up to 5-30 P.M.
Newspapers, Books, and Patterns, up to 3 P.M.

Registered Letters up to 2 P.M. Letters presented for registration will be received between 2 and 4 P.M. on payment of an additional fee of 2 annas on each letter. The additional fee to be paid in stamps affixed to such letters.

Late letters, if fully prepaid by means of stamps in respect both of postage and of late letter fee (4 annas each), will be received at the Pier Post Office from 5-30 P.M. to 6-30 P.M.

The latest hour for posting Overland covers at the several Branch Post Offices will be 1-30 P.M.

Fully prepaid letters will be received on board the Overland Mail Steamer after 5 P.M. up to starting time (7 P.M.) by the payment of an additional fee of Eight Annas. All others will be refused.

Teh postage chargeable on letters sent to the countries mentioned below *through Trieste* is as follows :—

	Present Rates per ½ oz. Annas	Pies.	Revised Rate-per ½ oz. Annas	Pies.
Austria, Luxemburg German States, Austrian Post Offices in Turkey ...	8	8	8	0
Belgium, Denmark, Netherlands, Switzerland, Moldavia, Wallachia, Servia ...	9	4	9	0

POSTAGE BY THE BRINDISI ROUTE.

The Postage rates chargeable on Correspondence forwarded via Brindisi," to the United Kingdom, or places served through the United Kingdom, are as follows :—

For the United Kingdom.

Each Letter per ½ ounce—annas 8.
Each Newspaper per 4 ounces—annas 2.
Each Book or Pattern Packet not exceeding one ounce—1 anna and 4 pie ; not exceeding 2 ounces—annas 2, 8 pies ; not exceeding 4 ounces—annas 4, 8pies ; every additional 4 ounces—annas 4 8 pies.

The full prepayment of Correspondence forwarded via Brindis is optional and all covers not fully prepaid will, unless specially marked by e senders for transmission by any other route and contraminations conditions, be forwarded via Southampton

The Overland Mail Steamers, for the remainder of the current year, will leave Bombay as follows :—

7 P.M.		7 P.M.	
Monday ...	Dec. 15	Monday ...	Dec. 29
,, ...	,, 22		

AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

Date of departure from Bombay of the next Australian Mail Steamer—

Saturday ..... Dec. 13

MAURITIUS MAILS.

Mails from Bombay to Mauritius and Reunion will be despatched as noted below :—

Regular date.	Supplemental date.
Monday ... Dec. 22	Monday ... Dec. 29

CHINA MAILS.

The China Mail Steamers will leave Bombay as follows :—

4 P.M.		4 P.M.	
Tuesday ...	Dec. 16	Tuesday ...	Jan. 13
,, ...	,, 30		

Registered letters will be received until 1 P.M. on the respective days.

MAILS FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

*12th Dec.	1873.	19th Dec.	1873.	26th Dec.	1873.
15th ,,	,,	22nd ,,	,,	29th ,,	,,

* Persian Gulf steamers.

DESPATCH OF INLAND MAILS FROM BOMBAY.

REVISED TABLE of the hours for closing the Inland Mails which came into force from the 1st December and will continue so until further notice :—

MAILS.	At General Post Office. Ordinary Letters, &c.	At General Post Office. After-Packet.	At Branch Offices.
For Bengal, N. W. Provinces, Punjab, Central Provinces, Malwa, Berar, and for the following Post Towns on the N. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway—Wassind, Kussara, Egutpoora, Nassick, Munmar, Nandgaum, Chalisgaum ; and those from Bhosawul to Jubbulpore and Bhosawul to Nagpore...	8 A.M.	9-30 A.M.	7-30 A.M.
For all Post Towns on the N. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, as far as Bhosawul only.	4 A.M.	5 A.M.	(5 P.M. of previous day.
For all Post Towns on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, as far as Poona, the Deccan, S. M. Country, Sind, Madras Presidency ; also for Ahmednugur and Seroor ...	12 NOON.	12-30 A.M.	10-30 A.M.
For ditto on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, as far as Poona, Deccan, and S. M. Country, ...	7-30 A.M.	8 A.M.	(5 P.M. of previous day.
For ditto on the B. B. and C. I. Railway for Guzerat, Kurrachee, Sind, Kattiwar, and Kutch ...	4 A.M.	6 A.M.	(5 P.M. of previous days.
For ditto in Southern Conean, viz., for Poon., Nagotna, Mhar, Khed, Dapoolee, and Ratnagherry ...	6 A.M.	.....	(5 P.M. of previous day.

Registered letters and banghy parcels for despatch by all mails will be received, except on Sundays, from 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.

TO RESIDENTS OF POONA.

RESIDENTS of Poona may obtain the *Bombay Gazette* DAILY at Messrs. THACKER & Co.'s, or Messrs. PHILLIPS & Co.'s, POONA, price, 4 annas. Also, on Tuesdays the INDIAN EDITION of the *Bombay Gazette Overland Summary*, containing all the news of the week, the Telegrams received from Europe during the week, and the Special London Correspondence, Political, Commercial, and Sporting, published in the Daily *Bombay Gazette*.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

WETHERALL—December 8th, at Declalee, the wife of Captain J. E. Wetherall, of a son.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BROWN—December 5th, at Umballa, the wife of F. Latham Brown, Assistant Engineer, Sirhind Canal, of a son.
GALE—December 3rd, at Secundapore, Mozufferpore, the wife of M. H. L. Gale, Esq., of Pundoul, Tirhoot, of a son.
HUNTER—December 7th, at Egmore, the wife of J. R. Hunter, of a daughter.
LUCASZ—December 7th, at Black Town, Madras, the wife of Mr. T. A. D. Lucasz, Clerk, Judge Advocate General's Office, of a son.
RANKEN—December 6th, at Jubbulpore, the wife of Colonel R. Ranken, Madras Staff Corps, of a daughter.
SCOTT—December 10th, at Galle, the wife of Alfred B. Scott, Esq., of a daughter.
SYKES—December 6th, at Calcutta, the wife of Arthur L. Sykes, of a son.

DEATHS.

BARRON—December 4th, at Moradabad, Annie Mearns, infant daughter of Captain W. Barron, Revenue Survey, aged 9 months and 19 days.
BLACKER—December 1st, at Tanjore, Mrs. Charlotte Blacker, widow of the late Sergeant Blacker, of the Madras Artillery, aged 60 years.
DE SILVER—December 6th, at Calcutta, of acute bronchitis, Charles Allen, the dearly beloved son of Mr. and Mrs. J. G. de Silver, aged 2 years and 10 months.
LUXA—December 7th, at Madras, Maximilian Joseph Luxa, Assistant to the Superintendent of Stamps, aged 31 years and 8 months.
MARSEYK—December 5th, at Spence's Hotel, Calcutta, Mr. James Wilfred Maseyk, of Jungypore, Indigo Planter and Silk Merchant, aged 53 years 5 months and 21 days.
MEIKLEJOHN—December 6th, at Umballa, the infant son of Captain and Mrs. Meiklejohn, aged 3 days.
WILSON—December 7th, at 14, Rundall Road, Vepery, Mr. James Melville Wilson, aged 82.

The Daily "BOMBAY GAZETTE," *and the* "BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY," *are filed for reference in the Intelligence Department, Indian Court, International Exhibition, Kensington.*

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 11, 1873.

It seems an odd conclusion to draw, from the victory just won by the majority of the Port Trustees in their struggle with the Government of Bombay, that "the whole system of free "institutions in India is a supreme farce." All things must have a beginning, and our Port Trust and Town Council, though their constitution may be far from perfect, are decided improvements on the autocracy they have superseded. The chief fault we have to find with them is that they hold all their deliberations in secret. Publicity is essential to the efficient working of representative government; for a love of absolute power and a fondness for intrigue and jobbery are vices which are sure to be developed among any body of men uncontrolled by that out-of-doors opinion which is the only sufficient guarantee of independence in public life. We are conscious that, in making this complaint, we shall seem to be pleading our own cause, and that we may be met with the objection—"Oh! Mr. Anstey said "there was no public opinion in Bombay"—and the sneer—"What is the press but the "individual opinions of certain editors who "very often know nothing of the subjects they "undertake to write about?" If the officials of Bombay, who look up to Mr. Anstey as an authority so far as the existence of public opinion is concerned, would deign to remember some of the sayings of that remarkable personage regarding themselves, they would not perhaps attach so much importance to this particular illustration of his rashness of speech. On one occasion Mr. Anstey told Sir Charles Wood, then Secretary of State for India, that the natives of Bombay were the most corrupt set of people on the face of the earth, and that the only people who could be for a moment compared with them in point of wickedness were the Europeans of Bombay, more particularly, he added, the servants of Government. We cannot all have been so black as he painted us, or we should have made our fortunes long ago; but this instance shows how unsafe it is to quote Mr. Anstey's sweeping generalisations as if they were infallible truths. Of course, we have not here a public opinion so well-informed and powerful as that of England. But, on the other hand, as we have a very fair second-rate society, superior indeed probably in most respects to the society of an ordinary provincial town in England, so our public opinion, though not first-rate, is nevertheless not wholly despicable. If, for example, one compares the Press of Bombay with the Press of England, the difference is not so overwhelmingly great as when one compares the Hon. Mr. Tucker with Mr. Gladstone. We maintain that there is a real, living, public opinion in Bombay, and that it has already proved its power by forcing Government to give the city to some extent the right of self-government. But Bombay will be cheated out of many of the advantages she expected to derive from her new institutions unless she insists that the Town Council and the Port Trust shall cease to work in the dark.

As regards the Dock question, however, it is plain that, but for the existence of the Port Trust, we should probably have had to wait a few years longer before getting any scheme sanctioned. Nothing but the knowledge that he was backed by a majority of representatives of the commercial interests of Bombay would have emboldened the Viceroy to disregard all former precedents and determine to approve proposals which the Bombay Government had refused to recommend. Colonel Kennedy is one of those men whose breath is controversy. He never was in a hurry in his life to get anything done except when he was striving to persuade the Government of India to purchase the Elphinstone Estate. The purchase once completed, he was ready to go on to the end of time wrangling contentedly about what should be done with it, for his chief delight is in criticizing and obstructing the plans of other men. Sir Seymour Fitzgerald was quite willing to be the mouthpiece of Colonel Kennedy in suggesting delay after delay; and, when the Government of India asked impatiently when Bombay intended trying to begin to pay off its debt, His Excellency, whose ready wit was equal to the occasion, said, with his most amiable smile, "Well, suppose we wipe it out." It was supposed that, when Sir Philip Wodehouse succeeded Sir Seymour, the policy of our Government would be altered; but, though the puppets are changed, it is the same hand that pulls the strings; and all Sir Philip can do appears to be to protest like his predecessor that he cannot undertake to make the Elphinstone investment remunerative, and that, as to the principal of the debt on the estate, really the best thing that can be done is to wipe it out. No doubt, it will be an almost ruinous thing for the trade of this port if it be taxed to pay interest on the cost of all the foreshore properties; but such a plea is a shameless one in the mouths of the men who committed the State to a bad bargain, more especially as they do not seem inclined to make any sincere and vigorous effort to use the foreshore to the best advantage now they have got it. If it was impossible for our Government to approve of any plan suggested by Mr. Ormiston, at least Mr. Kittredge offered them an opportunity of retiring with a good grace from an intolerable position. But no; they, with their usual obstinacy, preferred recommending the scheme of a small dock which had been rejected by a majority of the Port Trustees. It was obvious that, on sanitary grounds, the smaller the dock the bigger nuisance it was likely to be, and that, as regards the yield of revenue, a dock could not pay which would be too small, as Mr. Kittredge had proved, to accommodate the shipping trade of the port. Still, Colonel Kennedy would have his own way; and he would probably, by dint of sheer perseverance in the art of worrying, have beaten the Viceroy and gained the day, if Lord Northbrook had not had the expressed opinion of the Port Trust to guide him. The Trustees have already, therefore, done good service to Bombay, They have brought on Colonel Kennedy his first signal defeat; may it not be his last! The Elphinstone Dock has been his Leipsic; may he soon have his Waterloo!

We are not of those who have any great faith in the wondrous blessings which this Dock is to confer upon Bombay. The Elphinstone property is well situated to attract a good deal of the goods traffic of Bombay, if the Government dues are fixed on a lower scale than those of private docks; but its position, so far as the accommodation of the passenger and mail traffic is concerned, is simply abominable. To set down the English mails and passengers there will be as sensible a proceeding as if the Home Government were to insist on having the Indian mails and passengers landed at Wapping or in the London Docks. That part of the foreshore where the Dock is to be made is in the immediate neighbourhood of the busiest and dirtiest part of the native town, which separates it from the quarter in which are all the public offices and hotels. All the new buildings, including the Post Office and Telegraph Office, on the Esplanade, are arranged so as to be within a convenient distance of the Wellington Pier (or, to use its more familiar name, the Apollo Bunder); and no one can look at a map of the island without seeing that the Wellington Reclamation is the only site in Bombay for the railway terminus, and that, if the two railways, approaching one another along the foreshore from Colaba and Mazagon, were to meet there, and the P. and O. steamers could run alongside an extension of the Wellington Pier to land their mails and passengers, the arrangements for working what may be called the imperial traffic of the port would be as nearly perfect as possible. Mr. Kittredge is an enterprising man; and, as the Government of India has accepted his plan for a Dock, let it invite him to take the contract for a Pier. We will be bound to say that he would bring out an engineer and a lot of screw piles from America, and complete the Pier six months after his tramway was finished, while the croakers were still proving to their own satisfaction that no Pier could ever be built in Bombay Harbour.

NOTES OF THE DAY.

A REUTER'S telegram received yesterday states that the latest crop reports in Bengal are generally unchanged. No rain has fallen except in portions of the eastern districts and Orissa. In some districts crops are being cut and are turning out rather better than was estimated. A considerable extent of land has been brought under irrigation from the Soane Canal. In the Patna Division Government has decided that 950,000 maunds of grain shall be provided before the 31st January for distribution to the relief works in the distressed districts. Of this amount Calcutta and the Eastern districts are expected to supply 400,000 maunds; 160,000 have been already purchased. The Commissioner of Dacca is trying to arrange for 100,000 maunds in the eastern districts. The Bengal Government to-day invite tenders for the supply of 150,000 maunds of Bengal rice to complete the above quantity.

SOME information which has been supplied to us, showing the immediate effect of the completion of the Kurrachee harbour works in improving the trade of the port, will be of interest to our commercial readers. The breakwater which has been built out from Manora point in a S. by E. direction to a distance of 1,500 feet, the depth of water at the extremity being 6 fathoms, affords complete shelter to the channel over the Bar during the S. W. Monsoon. A channel, 300 ft. wide, and to be widened hereafter to 500 ft., has been opened through the Bar with a depth of 19 feet at low water spring tides. In 1866, before these works were executed, the water on the Bar was 20 to 21 ft. at high water and 18 to 19 ft. at neap tides, and it was not safe for ships of over 600 tons burden to load at Kurrachee. The water on the Bar now is 28 feet deep at high water and 25 to 26 at neap tides, and vessels drawing 21 ft. can now enter and leave the port without difficulty at all times of the year, and from October to May ships with a draught of 24 feet. Since the breakwater was finished it will be seen from the annexed tables that the largest steamers have loaded at Kurrachee. The steamer *Atalanta*, drawing 23 ft., left in September direct for Liverpool viâ the Canal with more than 3,000 tons of wheat. The *Timour*, another large steamer, carried over 2,800 tons, and the *Coromandel* 2,850 tons. From the beginning of August up to the last week of November twelve large steamers had left Kurrachee, principally laden with wheat, and three or four more have since been chartered and are on their way out. As much as 453,817 cwts. of wheat has been shipped this year, against 22,149 cwts. in 1872, and *none* in 1871. The quantity of rapeseed shipped up to the date of our returns was 158,689 cwts., and of gingelly seed 42,786 cwts. The latter kind of seed goes principally to Marseilles, and a good deal of it, as well as of rapeseed, remains to be shipped. The most marked feature in the returns is the extraordinary growth of the grain trade. In 1858-59 a good deal of wheat was shipped round the Cape, but the venture did not answer, as during the long sea voyage the weevil breeds so fast that the wheat is nearly destroyed; so, had it not been for the opening of the Suez Canal, the wheat trade from this country could not have existed. (A very active export trade in wheat has also been carried on from Bombay this year; and the Nerbudda Valley wheat has gained the reputation, in England, of being superior to all other kinds of wheat except the finest Californian and Australian qualities.) When the Indus Valley Railway is completed, there can now be no doubt that Kurrachee will become the entrepôt of a very valuable commerce, second only to that of Bombay. The B. I. Navigation Company have already commenced running a monthly line of steamers from the Persian Gulf and Kurrachee through the Canal to London; and these ships have found full cargoes. The only thing Kurrachee still suffers from is want of water; but we believe water works are to be taken in hand shortly. There is also some talk of constructing a tramway from the town to the bunder, a distance of about three miles. The following are the statistics referred to in this note :—

Exports up to date.	1873.	1872.	1871.
Cotton Bales ...	31,833	43,949	49,380
*Wool ,, do.	38,434	35,987	35,166
Rapeseed, Cwt.	158,689½	5,509½	208,057½
Gingelly Seed ,,	42,786	...	944
Wheat ,,	453,817	22,149	...

* Wool including shipments of unpressed Bales to Bombay.

Exports of the following from 1st August 1873 from Kurrachee :—

| | |

THE CAMP OF EXERCISE AT CHINCHWUD.

Our correspondent at the Camp of Exercise informs us that the Camp is seven and a half miles long instead of five miles. The Commander-in-Chief held a levée on Tuesday, at which about 300 officers were present.

CAMP OF EXTRA-SIZE, 9TH DEC.

MY PRETTY JANE,—I send you the latest news from the Camp of Extra-size. In relating to you the mishaps which befell Colonel Holimary in my last I omitted to mention that he, on being extricated from the khud into which he fell, by a fatigue party, was found not to have broken any bones, but his sword.

At day-break this morning heavy firing was heard, and the whole of the outposts, consisting of one company from each brigade, turned out smartly, and gallantly repulsed the enemy, which consisted of two of the Commander-in-Chief's Staff. The force appeared a large one, as these gallant warriors' horses were led by their grooms: the course the warriors pursued was perhaps wise, as their horses, although broken chargers, had not been practised in climbing cliffs. The wanderings of these gallant warriors may be accounted for by their having been present at a dinner given by the Commander-in-Chief last night, and I am informed that, on being captured by the outposts and taken before Colonel Holimary, who by this time had nearly regained his lost faculties, they were heard to mutter "*Th' eifsh jolly good feller—Go-a-a eshh'y tarrsh.*" This statement was corrobated by their grooms, they not having partaken of any hospitality.

Colonel Bappoo, of the Horse Marines, short in stature, but very long in boots, endeavoured to take the Commander-in-Chief prisoner, but being told to "hit one his own size," generously allowed the Chief to pass and retired into the aforesaid boots. A speckled helmet and a pair of long boots have been seen gliding about the hills sweetly chirping "*Oh where, and Oh where, is my wee body gone? Oh where, oh where, can it be?*" &c.

Our gallant General Ruth was observed at the Chief's levée with his hands well hidden in his breeches pockets, and on General Good Boy giving him a hint about it he excused himself on the score of his hands being *browned* and his *wassculy* valet had skedadled with all his kid gloves and *Woveland's kalydor*. (N. B. The valet, we hear, has sold the aforesaid kids and kalydor and made a bolt of it to France, where he will be able to live in ease and comfort on the proceeds). Dearest Jenny, I must now wind up, as I have to make a start of it, heavy firing being heard in the N. E., and the heliograph is hard at work reporting the advance of the force from Rookery Camp. If they learnt as much from their Camp of Exercise as we have, what warriors they must be.—Yours affectionately,

BARON MUNCHAUSEN,
Major-General, K.C.B.

1st P. S. Ask your gallant General where the reserve of a force ought to be. BARON M.

2nd P. S. We hear that the 2nd Brigade, (balloons, &c., having just arrived from home) are told off as a "Flying Brigade." Our Chief Royal Engineer, Major Cricket Ball, and the Medicos are busy supplying the gas for them. The flying column as yet are only half inflated.—Again yours, B. M.

SIR PHILIP WODEHOUSE IN THE PUNJAB.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

LAHORE, 6TH DECEMBER.

PUNCTUALLY, according to programme, at 7 A.M. on the morning of Thursday, the 4th, His Excellency Sir Philip Wodehouse, accompanied by Colonel Hutchinson, Inspector General of Police, and some members of his own and the Lieutenant-Governor's staff, drove down from Government House to the fort to visit the latter and afterwards see the city. The party was conveyed in two open carriages, each drawn by four Artillery horses with regimental postillions. All the roads were, of course, well watered; and the police, mounted on camels or horses, were posted at intervals along the route, which lay through Donald town and Anarkullee, and along the Peshawur road.

Shortly after passing the ice-pits in Anarkullee, the road passes up alongside the strips of garden lying under the western line of the city walls, but the masses of trees are too dense at this point to permit of any but the loftiest houses being seen. A more open view, however, is obtained as the road passes in front of the Taxali Gate, and, as the subsequent curve is turned, an uninterrupted and picturesque view is obtained close at hand on the right of the Jumma Musjid, Runjeet Singh's tomb, and the fort; beneath which, down to the back channel of the Ravee, stretches the clear space of the parade-ground—the scene of many historical military spectacles.

The fort, which His Excellency now alighted to look over, occupies, with its extensive glacis, the entire north-western corner of the city, of which it, with the Huzoo-ree Bagh and Jumma Musjid, forms the rampart in that quarter. It is nearly as large as the forts of Delhi and Agra, but, in its present mutilated state, cannot in any other way be compared with them. The site is supposed to be that of a former Hindoo structure, but of this there remained no visible evidence, and leaving out the works of Runjeet Singh and our own Government, the place, as seen in our day, is almost wholly attributable to the Emperor Shah Jehan. The preceding emperors, Akbar and Jehangir, who, especially the latter, occasionally kept court here, raised several buildings, but of these all that now remain are a gateway of Akbar's and Jehangir's, khwabgarh, or sleeping palace (now the garrison mess-house) and the Motee Musjid (now the treasury). The place underwent extensive change and embellishment under Shah Jehan, who erected the smaller khwabgarh the Dewan-i-Aum (now a barrack), the baths, and Summun Boorj and faced the originally bare brickwork of the walls with the costly and brilliant tilework still existing.

The Summun Boorj, the principal, and to many the most striking, part of the palace, is a suite of apartments overlooking the outer line of walls and parade-ground, and opening inwards on a court-yard, the collonade at the opposite end of which is now the armoury. All its buildings are of inlaid white marble, and one apartment, the Shish Mahal, still ablaze with arabesque ornament and mirrors, was the scene of the formal cession of the Punjab to the British, and is now part of the quarters of the exiled nephews of the Ameer of Cabul.

That part of the interior not occupied by the zenana and the several buildings just mentioned is taken up by gardens magazines, and the quarters of the small European garrison, consisting of detachments from the regiments at Meean Meer.

About thirty yards westward of the fort, and facing its present entrance gateway, is the tomb of the Maharajah Runjeet Singh, a large stucco building with no pretensions to taste, and presenting from above its high enclosure walls a confused group of paltry cupolas and pinnacles. Near at hand, on the right, is the small tomb of the fourth Sikh gooroo, Arjoon Mal.

The fort and Runjeet Singh's tomb are connected by the north wall of the Huzooree Bagh, an enclosed garden situated between the fort and the Jumma Musjid, in the centre of which stands a fine white marble pavilion built by Runjeet Singh, raised some fifteen feet above the level of the Huzooree Bagh is the enormous Jumma Musjid, erected by the Emperor Aurungzebe about the year 1674. It is entered from the garden, from which a flight of stone steps leads up to the only gateway, a lofty structure of marble and red sand-stone. The interior arrangement differs, but not much, from those of other mosques: there is the usual large-paved quadrangle, with a tank in the centre, the musjid proper—a vaulted collonade surmounted by three white marble domes—standing at the further end. The principal glory of the building, however, is in its four minarets, which, plain and massive in design, and cased with red sand-stone, are landmarks for many a league around. This mosque having been used by the Sikhs as a barrack and magazine, and, during the troublous times succeeding Runjeet Singh's death, as a battery against the fort, is much injured and defaced, and no longer popular as a place of worship.

On leaving the fort, about 8 o'clock, His Excellency and party mounted the elephants, which were in waiting under Runjeet Singh's tomb, and the progress through the city commenced. The route, which lay up the busy central streets leading to the Delhi Gate, permitted Sir Philip Wodehouse to see the most favourable part of a still wealthy but fearfully crowded and dirty city. It is possible, with extreme caution, to drive a gharry up this thoroughfore, but this would be scarcely practicable elsewhere, unless the shop awnings and platforms were removed, and elephants or horses are accordingly the most popular means of locomotion with those who can't walk. Off any of the main streets the city presents a scene of closely huddled and generally lofty brick houses, packed together in the manner imperfectly represented in London by Drury Court, the alleys of the city, or the slums of Whitechapel and St. Giles'. Here and there above the general mass of terraced housetops rises the turrets of some palace or the minarets of the mosques. Although the principal bazaars are crowded up to a late hour at night, the general effect of the city is one of decay and gloom, which one cannot but mournfully compare with the splendour and gaiety of the palmy days of the Mogul, when Lahore was one of the most famous cities of the East, the rival of Delhi and Ispahan. Lahore has certainly seen its best days, but as the capital of the Punjab and the common terminus of three railways, it must always be of importance, irrespective of its past glories. In population it is only third in the province, being returned in the last census at 119,107 souls (85,346 in the city and 31,761 in the suburbs) against the 136,609 of Umritsur and the 154,417 of Delhi. The European population is not accurately known to me, but cannot be under 1,200.

Outside the city walls, which have a circuit of seven miles, extensive suburbs stretch westward and southward half the way out to the cantonment of Meean Meer, which is some five miles from the Taxali Gate. The principal native quarters of the suburbs are the Sudder Bazaar—a long wide street leading from the Loharee Gate to the junction of the Ferozepore and Mooltan roads, and the Lounda Bazaar, outside the Delhi Gate. All the rest of the area is occupied by the European station and the public offices—detached buildings standing amidst alternate garden and dusty broken ground. The station is divided into three quarters—Nowlukka, near the railway station; Donald Town, the part north of and around Government House; and Anarkullee, the oldest part, extending from about the Sudder Bazaar to the Kutcherry on the north and the Church and Chief Court on the south.

A great part of the site of the station was once dotted with tombs and other old buildings, but these have been year by year swept away. Two of the four churches are however tombs, St. James's and the Railway Church, and the nuclei of the Accountant General's Office and Government House were the same.

The good roads and handsome public gardens in the European quarter are calculated to give the visitor a very favourable impression of the place; but this is certain to be dissipated during a long stay by the discovery of the badness of all the roads used exclusively by natives, the execrable public conveyances and the indifferent hotels.

Sir Philip Wodehouse left Lahore for Mooltan the same day (Thursday) by the ordinary 2 o'clock train, the usual honours being observed.

The Lieutenant-Governor, who has just made a mysterious hurried journey to Sealkote (it was originally said to Chumba) from which he only returns to-morrow (Sunday), leaves Lahore on his usual cold weather tour on Monday, the 8th instant. His Honour goes by train to Mooltan and Shershah, and thence moves through Dehra Ghazee Khan, Uch, and Bhawulpore to Fazilka, on the east bank of the Sutlej, which he reaches on the 20th January. His Honour's course thence lies south-east via Sirsa, Hansi, Hissar and Rohtuk to Delhi, at which last place he is due on the 19th February. The Persian monarch, who keeps up the fiction of holding court in the saddle, would do well to study our Lieutenant-Governor, who practically carries out the same idea, and, by his rapid marches, rather reminds one (of course always in a strictly proper and official way) of our old friend at Astley's—the Courier of St. Petersburg.

BOMBAY.

THE MARRIAGE AT BARODA.—The marriage of the son of Khanwelkar, Dewan to the Gaekwar, is to take place on the 29th inst.

MURDER AT UNKLESHER.—A Surat paper states that about a fortnight ago a murder was committed at Unklesher, and the victim is said to be a Mahomedan.

SCHOOLS AT BHOWNUGGUR.—A correspondent writes that there are at present nearly eighty schools in the Bhownuggur State, where a large number of boys receive their education.

THE SURAT MISSION ENGLISH SCHOOL.—The *Gujerat Mitra* understands that a graduate is expected to arrive at Surat shortly from England to take the headmastership of the Surat Mission English School.

INFANTICIDE.—The body of a native child, of premature birth, was found floating in a well on the Esplanade on Tuesday. The body, after being examined by the Police Surgeon, was ordered to be interred.

A WIFE ABSCONDED.—A Hindoo named Anunda Bhugwan, residing at Gogaree Mohls, reported to the police that his wife, aged about eighteen years, absconded on Tuesday, taking with her ornaments valued at Rs. 150.

THE LIBRARY AT DHORAJEE.—This institution, which was opened in 1871 by Captain Lloyd, the then Superintendent of the Rajcote State, is now in a flourishing state, and numbers nearly one hundred subscribers.

THE HEIR-APPARENT TO THE JAM OF NOWANUGGUR.—Prince Calooba, heir presumptive to the Jam of Nowanuggur, is to stay in Bombay till the 12th inst. H. H. proceeds to Poona on the 13th inst. to see the Camp of Exercise.

MR. DADABHOY NOWROJEE.—The native papers express a hope that Mr. Dadabhoy Nowrojee may be able to pursuade the Maharaja to introduce several changes in the administration of the Baroda State which are urgently required.

FALSE MEASURES.—At the Girgaum Police Court yesterday, a Hindoo shop-keeper, by name Heera Javair was charged at the instance of Mr. Inspector Boorer, with having in his possession, without any satisfactory excuse, a false measure, he being a retail dealer. He was adjudgedguilty and fined Rs. 50.

FATAL ACCIDENT—Yesterday an inquest was held at Upper Mahim concerning the death of one Domingo Francis DeSouza, who on the previous day fell off a cocoanut tree and died shortly afterwards from the injuries received. The jury found that death was caused by fracture of the ribs, the result of an accidental fall.

A SUIT FOR RENT.—Yesterday at the Small Causes Court, before Mr. Cooper, Acting First Judge, a decree was given in favour of Messrs. David Sassoon and Co., against Mr. Framjee Barjorjee Bottlewalla, for Rs. 525, being the amount of rent of a godown from 1st December 1872 to 30th June 1873, being seven months, at the rate of Rs. 75 per month.

ILLEGAL SALE OF TOBACCO.—A Parsee named Rustomjee Framjee, proprietor of the Imperial Hotel, was yesterday charged before the Senior Magistrate, at the instance of Mr. John Walsh, Supervisor of tobacco, with selling or offering for sale by retail tobacco without a licence from the Commissioner of Customs. Defendant admitted the offence and was fined Rs. 10.

A SUIT ON A PROMISSORY NOTE.—At the Small Cause Court yesterday, Judge Cooper gave a verdict in favour of the Oriental Bank Corporation against Motiram Damodhur, for Rs. 1,000, being the amount of a promissory note payable on the 1st November 1873, and passed by defendant to plaintiffs on the 8th September last. Mr. Amiroodeen, pleader, appeared on behalf of the defendant.

THE MAHOMEDAN MURDERER.—According to the *Jami Jamshed* the Mahomedan convict, Muddonshaw Shureefshaw, who is to be executed on Saturday next, does not seem to be taking any notice of the Cazee, who attends upon him every day. The only question he now and then asks is why the Sircar should hang him when he has not committed any offence against them? The murderer is losing in strength every day.

GUJERAT COLLEGE.—The Ahmedabad people have subscribed a sum of about a lac of rupees for a college at Ahmedabad, and the *Bombay Summachar* recommends them to open the college at once without waiting for the assistance of Government. The *Summachar* thinks that the natives should not depend on Government for everything, but should undertake certain works themselves in which their own interests are concerned.

THE BARODA COMMISSION.—We stated yesterday that the Commissioners are at present engaged in taking evidence in connection with the suspicious death of Bhow Scindia, late Dewan to Khunderao Gaekwar. With reference to this the *Jami Jamshed* says that when Bhow Scindia was imprisoned there were two moonshees in the jail. They have been ordered from Ahmedabad to give their evidence on this point, and it is believed that some new light will be thrown upon the matter.

FATAL ATTEMPT TO EXTORT A CONFESSION.—About a week ago a neck ornament was stolen by a thief from the person of a shoe-maker's girl at Mahuwa. The matter was reported to the police and several persons were arrested on suspicion. The girl pointed out a man named Oosman stating that the man who stole her ornament was like him in appearance. The police without making any inquiry into the matter called upon the man to confess the crime, but Oosman declared his innocence. The police thereupon beat him severely, from the effects of which the man died. The matter has created a great sensation at Mahuwa.

AN ACTION ON A RE-DRAFT.—At the Small Causes Court, before the First Judge, yesterday, Messrs. Soares and Co. sought to recover from Hurryvallubdas Hurrydas Rs. 587-2-11, amount of a re-draft received from England on Cursondas Bhanjee against 148 bundles of deer horns, shipped per steam ship Travancore, as per defendant's letter of guarantee, dated 21st July 1873. The parties appeared in person. The defendant admitted the debt and a verdict was entered for plaintiffs for the amount claimed and costs. This defendant applied that the amount be made payable by instalments which was refused.

AN ACTION FOR GOODS SOLD.—At the Small Causes Court yesterday, before Judge Cooper, a case was called on for hearing, in which Augustus Mathelin, milliner of No. 33, Rue Da Rhone, Geneva, by his constituted attorney, Ernest Menesse, of Bombay, was the plaintiff, and Lawrence Augustus Watkins and Margaret Watkins, his wife, were defendants. The suit was brought to recover Rs. 1,060, being the value of goods purchased by the second defendant while residing at Geneva. The plaintiff did not answer to his name, and the case was therefore struck out. Mr. Payne (Jefferson and Payne) appeared on behalf of the defendants.

CHIARINI'S ROYAL ITALIAN CIRCUS.

THIS Circus continues most attractive nightly, and was crowded on Tuesday evening, when there was another change of performance. Signor Chiarini must have spent much time and care in the training of his horses, especially with the beautiful colt "Othello," whose tricks delighted everybody. A new feature of the performance is a trained Guanaco—said to be the only trained specimen of that curious animal. Rowland the Clown is most indefatigable in his exertions, affording no end of mirth by his ludicrous antics and jokes.

SHIPPING ITEMS.

THE S.S. VASCO DE GAMA, 1,980 tons, Captain J. F. Rice, sailed yesterday for China, &c., with 2543 chests opium in addition to the cargo brought by her from London.

THE SHIP BENEFACTRESS, 1,276 tons, Captain J. Gibbs, arrived in harbour on the 9th instant from Moulmein (November 5th) with a cargo of timber. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. W. Nicol and Co.

THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD CO.'S *s. s.* DIDO, 776 tons, Captain T. M. Bellovich, sailed yesterday for Trieste, &c., via the Canal, with one deck passenger and the following cargo:—4,739 bales cotton, 1,074 packages coffee, and sundries.

THE B. I. S. N. CO.'S *s. s.* ARCOT 1,131 tons, Captain C. C. D. Hutchison, arrived in harbour on the 9th instant from Vingorla (December 8th), with 5 sergeants, 4 corporals, 59 rank and file, 76 women, and 139 children of H. M.'s 2nd Queen's, 10 private followers, and the following passengers:—Lieut. Broderick, Lieut. Harman, Surgeon Tomlinson, Mrs. Walker, and Assistant Apothecary DeSouza.

IMPORTANT DECISION.

DISTRICT COURT OF POONA.—5th December.
Before BARON DE H. LARPENT, District Judge.

Appeal No. 194 *of* 1872.

MR. E. T. RICHARDSON, Magistrate, with F. P., in the Poona District, appellant, original defendant, v. Krishnajee Kashinath Putwardhan, Vakeel of Poona, respondent, original plaintiff. Original claim, Rs. 1000. Appeal claim, Rs. 500.

Pleader for appellant, Mr. Vyankutrao Ramchundra.
Pleader for respondent, Mr. Kashinath Purushram Gadgil.

Appeal No. 195 *of* 1872.

Krishnajee Kashinath, vakeel of Poona, appellant, original plaintiff, vs. Mr. E. T. Richardson, Magistrate, F. P., of Poona, respondent, original defendant. Original claim Rs. 500. Appeal Rs. 590.

Pleader for appellant, Mr. Kashinath Purushram.
Pleader for respondent, Mr. Vyankutrao Ramchundra.

These are cross appeals against a decree of the Assistant Judge, whose proceedings and judgment are in English.

Grounds of Appeal in No. 194.

1. The decree is against evidence.
2. The same.
3. That matter which is altogether irrelevant has been admitted as evidence, and that matter which was relevant and which was tendered as evidence by appellant has been refused as evidence.
4. The judgment is against law.

Grounds of Appeal in No. 195.

1. The Court erred in finding that the words, "ani na kubool ahe," were added at the time the complaint was made.
2. It is proved that these words were added after complaint had been discharged.
3. An argument.
4. Discloses no ground of appeal.
5. The Court erred in not compelling defendant to produce documents according to notice.
6. The lower Court should have awarded the whole of the damages claimed.
7. The Court did not consider certain established facts which are stated at length in the memo.
8. This is the same as No. 6.
9. The order as to costs is unfair.
10. Part of the judgment of the lower Court is against the evidence.

The issues are:—

1. Has the plaintiff suffered any injury in mind, body or reputation, from any wrongful order passed by the defendant in his capacity of Full-Power Magistrate of Poona?
2. If so, is defendant, protected by Act XVIII of 1850?
3. If not so protected, what damages is the plaintiff entitled to?

The defendant is a magistrate of the first class, having jurisdiction over the City of Poona, and this action is brought to recover damages from the defendant for loss of reputation, &c., caused to plaintiff by defendant in the performance of his duties as magistrate.

The following facts are admitted by both parties:—

Chintamun Gungadhur on the 13th February 1871 made a complaint to the defendant, which the defendant considered amounted to a complaint of breach of trust. Whereupon the defendant issued a warrant, directing the apprehension of the plaintiff, and ordering him to be brought before defendant on the 15th February. The plaintiff was accordingly apprehended on the morning of the 14th February, and detained in custody until the morning of the 15th, when he was brought before the defendant and eventually discharged at about 3 p.m.

The first question raised before me is, that the complaint does not disclose any offence, and that therefore defendant had no jurisdiction to issue a warrant.

The ground upon which this argument rests is that certain words meaning "and he denies" have been interpolated in the complaint, and it is asserted that these words were added after defendant discovered that proceedings would be taken against him.

The conclusion come to by the Assistant Judge, viz. that the addition was made at the time, is fully borne out from the evidence, and the allegations of the plaintiff are not supported by any evidence whatever.

The complaint must therefore be held to have contained all that is now in it, at the time it was presented. Does it then amount to a complaint of the offence of breach of trust?

Without the words above noticed it certainly does not, but although the words are inserted at a place where their meaning is irrelevent to the context, I think that with these words the complaint may be considered to amount to a complaint of the offence.

The next argument is that defendant had no power to issue the warrant without examining the complaint under section 66 of the old procedure code. The law no doubt declared that this examination should take place before the issue of the warrant, and in the present case the complainant was certainly questioned, although the sheristedar apparently performed this duty. The complainant was also sworn to the truth of his complaint, thus rendering him liable to a prosecution for perjury, had the complaint turned out to be false, and this is no doubt the chief object of the examination. The proceeding was irregular, and the complaint was received in a most careless manner by the defendant, but still I do not consider that the failure to examine the complainant renders the warrant invalid.

As to the power of the defendant to issue the warrant, there can be no question that the matter was entirely within his discretion. It is an offence for which a warrant is to issue ordinarily in the first instance, so that the defendant in issuing this warrant was clearly acting within his jurisdiction. A great deal of evidence has been gone into to show that the magistrate did not exercise a proper discretion in issuing this warrant, and it is really on this ground that the Assistant Judge has awarded damages against the defendant. The following facts are proved in relation to this question:—

The complainant was a person of damaged character, having been tried, convicted and sentenced by defendant, and defendant knew this. The plaintiff is a vakeel practising in the court located in a room next to the room where defendant holds his court. Having thus heard of the complaint, the plaintiff went to defendant and gave an explanation which should certainly have satisfied defendant that the matter between complainant and plaintiff was a mere private matter of account. There was not the slightest ground for suspecting that plaintiff intended to run away, and this was really the only point the defendant had to consider in deciding whether the warrant should issue or not. Defendant persisted however in issuing the warrant, and the result was that plaintiff was forced to submit to the most extortionate terms exacted by the complainant before he would consent to inform the defendant that he was satisfied. That that terms were extortionate and unjust has been proved in a suit between plaintiff and the complainant. Eventually, without any enqairy, defendant recorded his reasons for dismissing the complaint and the plaintiff was discharged. I agree with the Assistant Judge that the defendant acted in a very arbitrary, unjust manner, and that there was no ground whatever for issuing the warrant.

The last question raised was that the warrant was illegal, because defendant entered a date in it upon which the plaintiff was to be brought before him. The form of warrant does not allow a magistrate to fix the time when the person apprehended is to be brought before him, and the intention of the law is that the person apprehended should be brought up as soon as possible after his apprehension. The defendant admits this and has tried to throw the blame on the police, but his reasoning as given in his examination is absurd, and it is much to be regretted that an officer entrusted with such power as the defendant should have thus attempted to shirk the responsibility of his own actions.

I do not think however that the warrant can be declared absolutely illegal because this date was entered in it. The entry of the date was a highly irregular proceeding, but the act does not in my opinion amount to more than this.

The conclusions I come to may be summed up as follows:—I find that the complaint discloses the offence of breach of trust; that the failure to examine the complainant previous to the issue of the warrant does not render the warrant illegal; that the defendant had authority to issue the warrant, and that it was a matter entirely within the discretion of the defendant to issue the warrant or not; that the entry in the warrant of a date upon which the plaintiff was to be produced before defendant was most irregular, but that this irregularity does not render the warrant illegal.

It results from this that I find defendant acted within his jurisdiction, and this being so he is not liable to an action for damages, for the injury in mind, body, and reputation, which plaintiff alleges he has sustained in consequence of this arrest.

The decision noted below and relied upon by the pleader for the defendant show that provided a magistrate acts within his powers he is not liable to an action for damages for his acts. A magistrate may act arbitrarily and unjustly, but he is protected from civil liability if he acts within his juridiction. In the present case it is urged that defendant acted through malice, but I do not think that the circumstances of this case warrant this conclusion, but rather the conclusion that defendant wanted to show off his power and that he is not fit to exercise the powers with which he is invested. But, even if the circumstances of the case did raise a presumption of malice the defendant would not be liable to a civil action. [Bombay High Court Reports Vol. III, page 36, and Appendix, Special Appeal No. 41 of 1873, Hurree Rowjee Janardhun Wasudew; also R. N. 42 of 1873, Pralal Mahadew v. A. C. Watt, Esq; also Regular Appeal No. 4 of 1873, Girdhurlal and another, Madras High Court Reports Vol. II. page 397, Vol. V. page 345, Vol. VI. page, 433 Calcutta Weekly Reporter Vol. XVI, page 63.]

There can be no question but that the acts of the defendant injured the plaintiff in mind, body, and reputation. The fact of the arrest establishes this, for a person cannot be arrested and kept in custody as plaintiff was without injury.

I find on the issues—

1. That plaintiff has suffered injury in mind, body, and reputation from the acts of the defendant, but that these acts were no wrongful acts, being acts performed within the powers with which defendant is invested by law.
2. That defendant is protected by Act 18 of 1850.

In Appeal No. 194 of 1872 I reverse the decree, and I direct that each party pay its costs in the Original Court and in this Court.

In Appeal No. 195 of 1872 I dismiss the appeal with costs on the appellant.

HYDERABAD (DECCAN) RACES, 1873.

SECOND DAY, SATURDAY, 6TH DECEMBER.

FIRST RACE—The Hyderabad Gold Cup, a piece of plate, value Rs. 1,200, presented by the Minister of H. H. the Nizam, with Rs. 1,000 in specie added from the fund, and a sweepstakes of Rs. 200 for each horse declared to start. For all horses. Weight for age and class: horses that have started during the meeting and not won, allowed 3lbs.: Arabs and horses bred in His Highness' dominions allowed 1st. 2½ miles. If only two horses from bona-fide different stables start, then only half the added money will be given—vide Rule X.

	st. lb.		
Mr. Covey's ..... b w g Timbertop	9 4	Tyrrel	1
Mr. Downall's ..... b w h The Quack	9 2	Cavanagh ...	2
Capt. S. Ali Reza's..ch w m Homa.....	9 1	Tiger	0

The great Quack was beaten easily by the old steeple-chaser Timbertop. The race, a very slow one for a mile, was the same all through. Timbertop led. When the Quack tried to catch him the put on speed, when the Quack stopped, so did the old horse; at last Kavanagh found it hopeless and pulled up just before he got to the distance, and Timbertop came in an easy winner in 4m. 55 sec.

SECOND RACE—The Bedouin Stakes, Rs. 500 from the fund, with a sweepstakes of Rs. 100 for each horse declared to start. For all Arabs. Weight for age. Winners of previous seasons 7lbs, winners of the season 3 lbs. extra. 1¼ miles.

	st. lb.		
Mr Abdool Rahmon's b a h Merrylegs	10 3	Mr. R.	1
Mr. Covey's ..... br a h Marquis	10 2	Tyrrel	2
N. Alum Ali Khan's b a h Sulliman	10 3	S. Ali Reza ...	3
Mr. Merry's..... g a h Kildare	9 13	Cavanagh ...	4

The four started in a line and for a quarter mile a sheet would have covered them. Sulliman first rushed out, then Marquis led, afterwards Kildare and Merrylegs joined the leader, and all down the back the horses seemed to be in line, passing the three-quarter mile post. Merrylegs and Marquis drew ahead at the half-mile, Kildare closed, but rounding the turn and coming into the straight, it was plain the race was confined to the two cracks. Inside the distance it seemed to be Merrylegs easily, but Tyrrel, pulling out into hard ground, challenged the bay again, and a good struggle began: the advantage was all on Merrylegs side, and Marquis was edged out and jostled, so that he could not use his whip. Here he lost his temper and struck Rizzack, whose horse won pretty easily in 3m. 2 secs.

THIRD RACE—The Galloway Plate, a sweepstakes of Rs. 100 p.p. with Rs. 400 added from the fund. For all galloways. Weight for age and inches. Winners of one previous season 5 lbs.

	st. lb.		
Capt. S. Ali Reza's.. g a gl Hoomayoon	9 3	S.Mahomed..	1
Mr. Merry's..... ch w m Chequita	8 12	Sambo	2

This was not a race. Chequeta, quite unfit, was beaten after a mile.

FOURTH RACE—The Hyderabad Welter, a subscription of Rs. 50 p.p. with Rs. 250 added from the fund. For all horses bona-fide and unconditionally the property of officers serving in H. H. Nizam's dominions. To be ridden by the same. Weight for age and class raised 28 lbs.; previous winners of one season, 4 lbs.; of 2 or more seasons, 7 lbs. extra. ¾ mile.

	st. lb.		
Capt. S. Ali Reza's..ch w m Homo.....	11 11	Owner	0
Mr. Major's..... b w g Eclipse late Hackney	11 8	Owner	0

Homo pulled up lame in Gold Cup, and Eclipse walked over.

FIFTH RACE—The Pony Plate a subscription of 20 p.p. with Rs. 100 added from the fund. For ponies. Arabs weight for age; c. brs. allowed 10 lbs. ¾ mile.

	st. lb.		
Mr. Bunny's ..... ch c b Poney Tarrabos.	8 11	Capt. Boone.	0
Mr. Major's..... c a p Perth	9 7	Mr. Hill	0

THE WUDWAN COTTON MARKET.

Bombay Castle, 9th December 1873.

Letter from the Acting Political Agent in Kattywar, No. 470, dated 11th November 1873—Submitting, with reference to Government Resolution No. 4292 of 1873, Captain Nutt's report of the opening of the Cotton Market at Wudwan. Making remarks.

RESOLUTION.—This report has been received by Government with much satisfaction.

The formation of a cotton market in a position so advantageous as the railway station at Wudwan, and the arrangements adopted for ensuring its independent management, are calculated to inspire public confidence, and to exercise an important influence on the trade of Kattywar.

3. The thanks of Government are especially due to Captain Nutt for the zeal and tact displayed by him in carrying to a successful issue the details of the scheme.

4. His Excellency in Council would also warmly acknowledge the very liberal assistance tendered by the Chief of Wudwan and his Minister Naronjee Dulubjee. Their co-operation was essential to the opening of this new market.

5. The establishment of this market must still be regarded as an experiment, which will need to be carefully watched to ensure its permanent success.

(Signed) J. M. CAMPBELL,
For Secretary to Government.

THE following tender missive was picked up in the ladies' sitting-room at a railroad depot:—"Dear Charles, do you love me as much as you did at a quarter to twelve last night? Say you do, dearest, and it will give me spirit to go down and tackle those cold beans left over from yesterday." The *Fonda Democrat* is responsible for the above paragraph. Probably by next week Mr. Loadwick will be prepared to give Charles's answer, which will undoubtedly run somewhat in this wise:—"Dear Susan, I do. Tackle them beans."

HIGH COURT.—11TH DECEMBER.

(Before the Hon. Sir CHARLES SARGENT, KNIGHT.)

LONG CAUSES.

675-72—Prescot and Winter—Cursetjee Nusserwanjee Cama v Bapoojee Morojee—Khunderao.
533-72—In person—Shungaree v Hunsea Poma—Jefferson and Payne.
676-72—Shapoorjee and Thacurdas—Tricum Vundrawun v Rahimtoola Cadurbhoy—Jefferson and Payne—Part heard.

For further direction and costs on Commissioner's report.

638-67—The Land Mortgage Bank v Maneckjee Cursetjee Patel—M M Munshi.

LONG CAUSES.

295-72—Leathes, Crawford and Boevey—Nowrojee Shapoorjee v Roychund Deepchund—Macfarlane and Skipsey.
656-72—Prescot and Winter—The Colaba Company, Ld., v The Colaba Press Company, Ld.—Craigie, Lynch and Owen.
752-72—Hope—Sewbux Dhunscokdass v Ruttonchund Oomedmull—Khunderao Morojee.
19-73—Tyabjee and Sayani—Jayshunker Jugeshwer v Dewshunker Ramchunder—Rimington, Hore, and Langley.

[Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE BAYLEY.]

LONG CAUSES.

812-71—Prescot and Winter—William Reirson A. and others v Visram Ebrahim and another—Jefferson and Payne.
45-73—Dallas and Lynch—Shamjee Khetsey v Mancoocverbai widow—Hearn, Cleveland and Peile.
46-73—In Person—Crosinath Hurrychund v Pillajee Morojee and others.
411-71—Shamrao—Mottiram Sobharam v Girdharilall Dhanroop and others—Khunderao and Shapoorjee and Thacurdas.
718-71—Shamrao—Ganeshamdas Jaigopaldas v Girdharilall Dhanroop and others—Khunderao and Shapoorjee and Thacurdas.
718-71—J. C. Cama—Venayekrao Gunputrao v Mohunlall Keshowram—Craigie, Lynch and Owen.
47-71—Jefferson and Payne—Hirjeebhoy Jeena v Naron Mooljee and another—Rimington, Hore and Langley.
786-71—Shapoorjee and Thacurdas—Jugjeevun Gopal v Bhowan Ramjee and others—Macfarlane and Skipsey.

[Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE MARRIOTT.]

SHORT CAUSE.

664-73—A. Framjee—Sorabjee Hormusjee Cooper v Ameersab bin Fuckeersab—No appearance.

ECCLESIASTICAL SIDE.

In the matter of the alleged last will and testament of Chuhildas Hucum, deceased—Hurjeevun Petamber—M H Khan v Rukhmabai, widow—Remington, Hore and Langley—Part heard.

LONG CAUSES.

773-71—H. E. Hope—Succaram Hoollajee v Shaik Ally Vullud Abdool—Ghandibhoy.
651-72—Chalk and Turner—Abbajee Babbonjee v Hanabace Alias Rahelbai—Macfarlane and Skipsey.
532-72—Hearn, Cleveland and Peile—Leijee Jewram v Haji Soolemon Haji and others—Tyabjee and Sayani.
318-73—Hearn, Cleveland and Peile—Jesus Paulo Pereira v Culmet Mathews de Souza—Dr. Dallas.
823-71—Prescot and Winter—Candas Dhewaclall v The Commissioner of Customs—Mr. Hearn.

[Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE PINHEY.]

LONG CAUSES.

427-70—Tyabjee and Sayani—Cumroodeen Hyderally and Co v Hassumbhoy Thavur and Company—Pestonjee K.
384-71—Hearn, Cleveland and Peile—Trimbuck Ramchundra v Dulcharam Daveechund—Dallas and Lynch—Part heard.
389-71—Hearn, Cleveland and Peile—Trimbuck Ramchundra v Dulcharam Daveechund—Dallas and Lynch.
381-71—Hearn, Cleveland and Peile—Trimbuck Ramchundra v Sha Jaithabhoy Luckmichund—Dallas and Lynch.
71-72—Shapurjee and Thacurdass—Goculbhoy Fatechund v Ambaram Kewulram and others—Tyabjee and Sayani and M M Munshi.
643-70—Manisty and Fletcher—Pestonjee Jamsetjee and others v Heerabai widow—Macfarlane and Skipsey

BOMBAY, BARODA, AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the Week ending 6th December 1873.

Open 411¼ Miles.	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching	49,976	0	0
Merchandize	54,867	0	0
Earth Trains	683	0	0
Electric Telegraph	565	0	0
Total Rs.....	1,06,031	0	0
Corresponding week in December 1872. Open 389½ Miles.			
Coaching	50,544	0	0
Merchandize	44,188	0	0
Earth Trains	.....		
Electric Telegraph	416	0	0
Total Rs.....	95,148	0	0
Increase Rs.....	10,883	0	0

INDIAN ITEM.

THEFT OF A GOLD WATCH BY A BRAHMO.—On Saturday, the 29th of November, one Rojonee Kanto Ghose, a Brahmo of the progressive school, a devout member of his sect, entered the house of a gentleman, apparently for the purpose of delivering a letter to him. Being pretty decently clad, he was allowed to enter the gentleman's sitting-room. During a short absence of the gentleman from the room, he (the Brahmo) "annexed" a gold watch, with chain, lying on a table, and took to his heels! The culprit was with some difficulty arrested, and sentenced, on Monday last, by Mr. Collier, Assistant Magistrate of Al

THE POPE'S SECOND LETTER.

The Roman correspondent of the *Nazione* of Florence writes respecting the second letter of the Pope to the Emperor of Germany :—"In clerical circles even the contents of this pretended letter are spoken of. The Pope is reported to have written that it causes him, in his captivity, the greatest grief to see himself and his own persecuted at last even by him who was formerly so proud of his exclusively divine right; that he did not expect to have to listen to the language used towards him by the Emperor; that the correspondence kept up for the last ten years, and especially at the time of the occupation of Rome by the Italian troops, had entitled him to quite different hopes; that nothing can shake his immoveable confidence in God's help and his firm belief in the final triumph of the Catholic Church, but that e prays every day to God that he may enlighten his and the Church's enemies, who are intoxicated and beguiled by the momentary victories of their arms, and may have mercy on them because they forget that all thrones may be overthrown, only not the one founded by Christ, &c. I can, of course not guarantee the authenticity of this. But if the letter really exists, it is inconceivable why the adherents of the Vatican, who ordinarily make no secret of what the Pope speaks and does, do not give it publicity."—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

THE THREATENED FAMINE IN BENGAL.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE TIMES."

SIR,—The importance of the interests affected by the news of impending famine in Bengal will, I feel sure, excuse my asking you to insert the enclosed extracts from a letter to me from Major-General Sir George Balfour, M.P. No one who knows Lord Northbrook or Sir George Campbell will for a moment doubt that everything which can be done by sagacity, by experience, and by energy, will be done by the present Viceroy of India and by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal to meet the threatened calamity. At the same time, it is of the greatest importance to prevent public opinion in this country from going astray, and being diverted by wild and impossible schemes, in the excitement which is likely to be produced by such a misfortune as a real scarcity of rain in Bengal; and, therefore, I should be glad if those who are interested in the subject would weigh well the advice of so sagacious and experienced an adviser as Sir George Balfour. I may, if you will permit me hereafter, add a few words of my own on the same subject.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
H. B. E. FRERE.

22, Prince's-gardens, Nov. 7.

"Laurencekirk, Kincardineshire, Nov. 3, 1873.

"My dear Sir Bartle,—My object in writing is to offer you information about the famine. In the report of the Public Works Commission of Madras, on which Bourdillon (Colonel), Fred. Catton, and I myself sat, and which was laid before Parliament in 1853, you will find the account of the Madras famine of 1833, and its disastrous results as regards Guntoor, fully set forth. I have no doubt Mr. Thornton (the secretary in the P. W. Department) can give you the volume.

"I subsequently gave my attention to the famine in Bellary and in Masulipatam district. The last was checked by supplies from the Godavery. The works there (Sir Arthur Cotton's) saved our northern districts from the horrors of the famine, of which we have accounts as having desolated this part of Madras.

"The result I arrive at from all I have seen and read is this, that in 1833 it was a great blunder to allow the people to leave the villages. The masses of people who flocked into Madras overwhelmed human agency. We saved our people at Artillery head-quarters, near Madras, by serving out 'congee' (rice gruel). I was then Adjutant, and all the native officers of the Artillery joined in organizing a system of supply, which answered completely.

"With regard to certain famine relief works, I have no hesitation in saying that there is a delusion as to their merit. The work done was only a portion of the money spent. Considerable salaries were spent on Europeans, and even then the work was badly laid out and badly executed. Besides, it is utterly impossible to direct a million of untrained men. If you deal with Bengal you have to think of millions, and the mind of the most efficient and skilful organizer of labour would shrink from the attempt.

"Besides, by attempting public works you distract the mind from the main object. It is to keep life in the bodies for a few months. Simply keep them alive, and to this end a little congee is alone needed. Without labour you can exist on about one-tenth part of the food needed for work. It is the difficulty of carrying food to the locality that you must overcome, and you only add to your difficulties by doubling or trebling the quantities to be carried.

"If you will read the Madras Report you will see that one of the greatest evils of a famine is the loss of cattle. You destroy the power of cultivating fields by losing cattle. This of itself entails famine in after years or scarcity, which destroys the country or keeps it depressed long after the famine has gone. Look at the Guntoor Province. Twenty years after the famine of 1833 it was even then depopulated.

"My suggestion is this. Order every zemindar to go to his zemindaree, and require all landowners to be in the district, acting in saving the people. Keep every man, woman, and child in the villages. Order the Brahmins to prepare congee for the starving people. The whole energies of our officers should be given to pour in rice into every part of Bengal. The women are all now well supplied with jewels, and these can be sold for food.

"The actual supplies of food for the starving could then be minimized. It is to this that the attention should be given. Sales of food will be easily conducted by the ordinary merchants, but to issue food for the hundreds of thousands who would starve will be a gigantic task, sufficiently to swamp all plans.

"And if you distract attention to the supervising of works you endanger the lives of the whole population.

"I am confident that the working plan is a delusion. In 1833 I saw many men, with the food in their hands, quietly fall down and die. The emaciated condition of the men, women, and children entirely precluded the idea of work. Whereas, with our congee, the people sat in quiet, and, being without exertion, were able to exist on but little.

"Now, as regards Bengal. According to Colebrooke's essay on the *Commerce of Bengal*, every part of Bengal can be reached by water channels. I know of no part of India so little known as Bengal, and the work I quote, written in the last century, is the best I remember as regards the communications. If water carriage be so abundant, then it will be easy to convey food by boats into every part of the country. The difficulty is to use cattle, for the fodder is destroyed by the famine. If you have works you must have cattle to carry food to the working parties, and without grass you cannot do so.

"I have never found complicated arrangements, such as the employment of starving multitudes on works must require, answer. Indeed, the impossibilities of organizing work on such a scale are insuperable. With the people at home in their villages you have an existing organization quite ready to feed those who starve.

"It is essential that those who can buy should be made to do so, simply because you decrease the number to be fed gratuitously.

"This is the essence of the plan—to feed the needy; but it is also essential that all parties who draw revenue from the land should attend in person or by their agents, be resident in the districts, and the people kept in their native places. If we lose their individuality by allowing them to crowd into strange places, we are lost in the vast multitudes that have to be provided for."

DRIVING A HEN.—When a woman has a hen to drive into the coop, she takes hold of her hoops with both hands, and shakes them quietly towards the delinquent, and says, "Shew, there!" The hen takes one look at the object, to convince herself that it's a woman, and then stalks majestically into the coop, in perfect disgust of the sex. A man don't do that way. He goes out of doors and says, "It is singular nobody in this house can drive a hen but myself." And, picking up a stick of wood he runs it at the offending biped, and observes, "Get in there, you thief!" The hen immediately loses her reason, and dashes to the opposite end of the yard. The man straightway dashes after her. She comes back again with her head down, her wings out and followed by an assortment of stove-wood, fruit cans, and coal clinkers, with a much puffing and very mad man in the rear. Then she skims up on the stoop, and under the barn, and over a fence or two, and around the house, and back again to the coop, all the while talking as only an excited hen can talk, and all the while followed by things convenient for handling, and by a man whose coat is on the sawbuck and whose hat is on the ground, and whose perspiration and profanity appear to have no limit. By this time the other hens have come out to take a hand in the debate, and help to dodge the missiles—and the man says that every hen on the place shall be sold in the morning, and puts on his things and goes down the street, and the woman does her hoops, and has every one of those hens housed and contented in two minutes, and the only sound heard on the premises is the hammering of the eldest boy as he mends the broken pickets.

THE FORTRESSES OF ALSACE-LORRAINE.

The *Allgemeine Militarische Zeitung* prints an article on the fortresses of Alsace-Lorraine. Two of these fortresses, Pfalzburg and Schlettstadt, are to be dismantled; the rest are to be strengthened, and a sum of 28,000,000 thalers has been reserved for this purpose out of the French indemnity. The improvements at Strasburg and Metz have been going on since 1871. Thionville is important as being the only place between Metz and Treves where an army can cross the Moselle, the bridge at Remich being on the neutral territory of Luxemburg. A railway is now being planned for connecting Thionville with Berlin by way of Wetzlar, Coblenz, and Treves. As the town is surrounded by hills, it would be difficult to secure it against a hostile attack, but every precaution will be taken, by means of bombproof barracks, traverses, &c., to protect the garrison. A fort is also to be erected on one of the heights which command the town. At Bitsch the old fortifications are to be destroyed; but the castle has been rebuilt at great cost after the bombardment, and a small garrison, consisting of 100 men in time of peace, is to be kept in it. Though valueless as a fortress, Bitsch occupies an important position as the central point of the roads to the Palatinate and of the Metz-Strasburg railway. Now Breisach, which was built by Vauban at the desire of Louis XIV., as a counter-fort to old Breisach, "the cushion and key of the German Empire," is also being rebuilt. It is regarded as an outpost of Strasburgh against an attack from the south, and as a protection for the bridge across the Rhine. "A comparison," concludes the writer, "of the old with the new line of fortresses in Alsace-Lorraine shows very accurately the fundamental differences between French and German ideas as to the laying down of lines of fortifications. The first line of fortresses on the French system, consisting of Thionville, Metz, Marshal, Bitsch, Lutzelstein, Pfalzburg, Strasburg, Schlettstadt, and New Breisbach, has been reduced under the German system to Metz with Thionville, sixteen miles (English) off, and Strasburg with Breisach, thirty-two miles off. The French line represented the old Cordon system of the last century—the principle on which the French army was distributed at the beginning of the war in 1870-71. The German line, on the other hand, represents the idea of a concentration of forces, with only a slight protection of the flanks. This divergence of views seems to increase as time goes on. While the Germans are abolishing a great many small fortresses which absorb troops that would be much more usefully employed elsewhere, the French talk of establishing at intervals of from 80 to 120 miles (English) entrenched camps with from 100,000 to 200,000 men.

PRINCES.—No. 1.

H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES.

No easy task is it to fill in these times the position of Heir Apparent to the British Crown. With the country in the hands of Ministers jealous of their power and accustomed to consider the authority of the Parliament which has made them superior to every other, a Prince of Wales if he would make any figure in Pubic Affairs must be in intrigue with one of the dominant Parties and almost necessarily in avowed opposition to his Sovereign. If he will not condescend to this he must resign himself to being a Subject, pre-eminent indeed in honour and sure of an adoring circle of toadies and flatterers, but most thoroughly without any part in Public or other business. The former of these two courses has been adopted in recent times with disastrous effects; and it is the especial merit of the Prince that he has pursued the latter. For the last twelve years there have not been wanting opportunities to form a "Prince's Party," but if ever the idea has been suggested it has found no favour; and to this day the Royal Family remains as thoroughly united as ever by bonds of affection, unabated by any attempt on the part of the Heir Apparent to anticipate the duties which must one day devolve upon him. Confined thus to the position of a Private Gentleman yet surrounded by conditions of difficulty from which other Private Gentlemen are free, the Prince has filled it with notable credit. A constant reader of newspapers, and always thoroughly well informed on Public Affairs, he has yet wisely kept aloof from Political Parties, and although his position would naturally suggest a personal preference for that one of them which professes to support most strongly the established order of things, he has never been betrayed into any public expression of partiality to either. Doubtful somewhat of the power of old institutions to resist modern attacks and with a high opinion of the value of Public Opinion, he has made no small sacrifices to its alliance. It is the penalty of his rank that he should be continually pressed to grace by the exhibition of his presence assemblies of all kinds; and there are few men in the kingdom who have worked so hard or travelled so much as he to attend social gatherings, to lay stones, to open public works, and to preside at Charity dinners—undertakings which would have long ago tired out a less patience and good nature than his. Apart from this his existence is simply that of a great gentleman, made up of shooting, hunting, yachting and social occupations, and his keenness for sport has contributed not less than his readiness to dance and to dine, to the popularity he enjoys among all who know him at all nearly.

Perhaps the most remarkable point about the Prince is his extreme good-nature. With a quite singular knowledge of the relative positions and importance of men and with the most remarkable tact in dealing with each as is precisely fitting, he has yet a princely way of overlooking all distinctions in ranks beneath his own, and of doing spontaneous and uncalled-for acts of kindness to the most humble of those who come into contact with him. With his friends indeed he throws off the Prince and becomes simply the excellent companion, gay, boyish ever, and full of banter, keen to appreciate a joke and often ready with a telling repartee. Both necessarily and of choice he has acquired an enormous number of acquaintances of every kind, yet he so thoroughly possesses the traditional faculty of his family that there is not one he has ever known, be it never so slightly, whose face he ever forgets and as to whom he is not always minutely informed. His intimates are naturally good companions from among the young men of rank of his own age; there is not indeed a Fox, a Burke or a Sheridan among them, yet he willingly admits to intimacy even a grey-beard or a bald-head who may be equal to making themselves sources or subjects of amusement. He is impressionable and easily convinced, and will readily take the opinions presented by those who have access to him, which not unfrequently are less reliable than such as he could form for himself.

Thoroughly conscious of his rank, he conveys that consciousness rather in condescension than in the exaction of homage. He places what is due to himself in the display rather of the highest breeding on his own part than of the deepest respect on the part of others; so that if even he were not a Prince he would be a pattern gentleman. And being withal unaffectedly modest, his manners have a fascination the memory of which and of the unfailing kindness they grace endear him to all who have looked upon his pleasant face. Yet it is dangerous to give him cause for offence. His dignity may be gratuitously laid aside, but it is never abandoned, and those who are either wanting in due respect or are guilty of any other infraction of the social canons are soon made to feel that they are no longer to look for anything but high discountenance. No dandy in his person and not a leader of the fashions, the Prince yet both possesses and displays a strict taste in dress, no slight matter when account is taken of the numberless official costumes he is forced to wear upon different occasions, while in the physical strength required to bear the fatigues incidental to his tastes and his occupations he is more than a match for the most robust equerry. With these qualities and with his rank to boot, he is necessarily an object not only of admiration but almost of worship to all ladies, some of whom would be ready to pursue him under the most discouraging conditions. Yet having happily made a love-match, he is simply, to his wife and children, one of the very best husbands and fathers in England; and such is the affection between him and the Princess that they are now often nearly eleven years of married life rather like lovers than husband and wife.

Nature has endowed the Prince with intellectual qualities distinctly above the average, his stock of information on all subjects is varied and complete, he has come into contact with every kind of men in every quarter of the globe, and he speaks and writes remarkably good English. This day he completes his thirty-second year, and it is to be hoped that he will see many more before he comes to his inheritance. When that day shall arrive those who have been unjust to him as a Prince will be constrained to recognise his merits, for all things point to the expectation that we of all have in him one of the most appropriate Kings that ever occupied the first place in a limited Monarchy.— JEHU JUNIOR.—*Vanity Fair.*

A SPECTRAL BANQUET.—The *Cologne Gazette* prints the following curious story:—"In one of the principal restaurants in Paris a single guest lately sat down to a table laid for 13. He signified to the *garcon* that the other 12 places were taken, and proceeded quietly to eat his dinner. For 20 years, on the same day, he had dined at a table similarly furnished. This year he was accompanied, except by memories of the dead. On the first anniversary the 13 places were all filled, Alfre de Musset, Theophile Gautier, and the Comte de Flehac being of the number. Next year one chair—like Banquo's—was empty. Year after year passed, and, though the guests were fewer, the seats were placed as for the original party. During the course of the present year the last but one died, and the survivor, M. Rabelles, the artist, in his 84th year, dined alone—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

THE BARBERS OF CHELSEA stand at the present moment in a perilous and unenviable position. For some reason or other the vestry of that parish has decided that, as a preliminary step to the enforcement of a better observance of the Sabbath among the trading classes of Chelsea, it is advisable to sacrifice the barbers. At a meeting of the committee of works of the vestry last week a resolution was moved that proceedings under the Act on Sunday trading be first taken against the barbers. The inspector, it was suggested, should go round the parish to obtain the names of all barbers keeping their shops open on Sundays. Some members of the committee appeared to have a difficulty in understanding why the holy zeal of the vestry should be directed solely against hairdressers, and one member suggested that "moral persuasion" should be tried in the first instance, "before putting a comparatively obsolete Act of Parliament into force." In the end, however, after a long discussion, the motion was carried by a small majority, and it is probable that henceforward the removal of beards on Sunday in Chelsea will be strictly forbidden. As many poor men have no time to get shaved on week days they will either have to shave themselves as best they can, or suffer their beards to grow in wild luxuriance. Let us hope that they will shave the feelings of the Rev. John More, of Norwich, who in the reign of Queen Elizabeth was said to have the longest and largest beard of any Englishman of his time, and gave as his reason for wearing it "that no act of his life might be unworthy of the gravity of his appearance."—*Pall Mall Budget.*

ACTRESSES I HAVE KNOWN.

A FLOCK OF LITTLE GEESE.

THERE is an instrument called a bird-organ which is employed to educate the fowl who can sing but won't. The operator sits under the cage and turns a handle; the organ, which is about the size of a coffee-mill, thereon emits a squeaky fife-like tune, and the bird, growing melancholy at such bad music, pipes up to show that he knows the confounded piece by heart, and wants to be left alone. Some such process of inculcation has to be used at stage rehearsals with ladies of obtuse wit or defective memory; but the functions of a bird-organ are discharged in their case by the stage manager. This functionary is never popular, and the more conscientiously de does his duty the more is he hated. Authors or amateurs who frequent playhouses during the day-time will all remember numerous dialogues like the following:—

Stage Manager (*beckoning to actress in silk attire, who wants to slip off to her brougham after general rehearsal*). Miss Rose, just come here please, and let me coach you a bit; you dropped all your H's about the stage think as pess, and you'll drive the prompter crazy if you don't read up your part better.

Miss Rose (*pouting*). I know my part as well as Alice does, but you say nothing to her, and you're always aggravatin' me (*flashing rebellion from her eyes*). I know what it is, everybody's against me because I've most diamonds; but I shant' stay now, for it's past four, and I've got an appointment in the Park (*makes a move to be off*).

S. M. The appointment'll keep. Just you come and stand here (*draws a piece of chalk and makes a line near the footlights*). This is your place when you run in disconsolate from the left wing. Now begin the scene where you reproach Henry Fitzalbert with having betrayed you. Speak up, and try to look sad.

Miss R. (*sulky and defiant*). Oh, 'Arry, have you forgot that day at Torquay when you took your oath to—to marry me if . . .

S. M. Stop, it's *Harry*, not 'Arry, forgotten, not forgot, and Yarmouth, not Torquay. Don't get mixing up your private history with the part. Now begin again: Oh Harry . . .

Miss R. (*stamping her foot and shrieking*). *H-Harry!* Will that suit you?

S. M. Yes, but don't lose your temper. You must wear an expression of outraged innocence, reproachful but dignified. What should you say in real life if you were basely deceived by a man you loved?

Miss R. (*impatiently*). I forget what I said, it's so long ago (*correcting herself and reddening*). That is—I should say—anything that came uppermost. But *do* let me go. I promised not to miss my appointment. (S. M. declines, and the rehearsal ends towards six p.m., Miss Rose being by that time in a state of exasperation bordering on hysterics).

I have known some actresses who could never be taught their parts properly, and who hurried their prompters towards an early grave by the persistent substitution of familiar expressions of their own for the words of the text. They would say *gammoned for deceived*, and *by George!* for *Oh Heaven!* An actor who thus demeans himself receives speedy notice to quit; but if an actress be pretty the manager lives in hopes that she will eventually repent and reform, which, to do her sex justice, usually happens after a time by dint of patience and coaxing. I remember one actress, who was sweet-looking as an angel, but rather below an ordinary gosling in point of intellect. She had, of course, a host of influential patrons, and her manager was obliged to deal tenderly with her because it would have been more than his place was worth to have done otherwise. One day, however, she insisted upon playing a part which was fairly above her reach, and, to make the thing pleasanter, when the part had been instilled into her word for word and gesture by gesture, at the cost of two months' ceaseless study, she came to the house on the night of the first performance having clean forgotten every line. The fact is emotion had unnerved her, and to drown the emotion she had sipped at dinner just that one extra glass of champagne which separates collectedness from oblivion. Woman-like she took nobody into her confidence, but went on to the stage with a serene face, prepared to let things happen as they might. It so chanced that she represented a factory girl, who was supposed to be asleep exhausted on a truckle bed when the curtain rose, and it was her duty to remain motionless till the middle of the first act, when a dissolute brother was to shake her roughly out of her slumbers and ask her for her week's earnings. All went well till the shaking moment, but then, instead of meekly surrendering her money and adjuring her brother in a long and tearful speech to mend his ways, the girl, who had been really asleep, awoke with a start, and dealt the brother such a cuff on the ear as sent him backward over a chair, and thence on to the floor, while at the time she cried out, "Take my money, you brute, if you dare!" The scene was so natural that it transported the gallery, seeing which the "brother," who was a capital actor, entered desperately into the spirit of the thing, closed with the girl, and wrested her money from her by main force, whispering to her as he did so to recollect what she was about. The girl screamed, scratched, and fought however, and when the struggle at length terminated by the actor seizing the purse and decamping the girl sat down and was convulsed with such a paroxysm of tears (real tears and gnashing of teeth) that the fit sobered her, and she got through the rest of her part fairly well. The next day the first act was altered so as to include a nightly repetition of the tussle-scene, and the actress, encouraged by the applause which her queer scrape had unexpectedly brought her, acquired thenceforth the boldness which no amount of verbal coaching would have taught her, and became if not a good actress at least a passable one. You will find her photograph in most of the stationers' shops, and her name on the playbill of a very prominent house at this present writing.

All accidents though do not end as well as this, and I have in my mind another little goose, who, being no more than a "super," was called to take an inferior part in a drama at a day's notice. She learned her part well, but on the stage lost her head, and instead of repelling the offers of a profligate suitor who was entreating her to elope with him, answered obligingly, with a blush, "Yes, I will; if you like." In this instance the actor had not the sense to turn the blunder by exclaiming, "Ah, I know you are mocking me—your words are irony!" or something of that sort. He stuck fast, and stared. The maiden looked confused, and the audience broke into a shout of inextinguishable laughter. A third little goose of my acquaintance was subject to absent-mindedness. One night, playing a Princess in a medieval drama, she had to listen to a lengthy harangue at the end of which her lover grasped her hand and inquired in passionate accents, "Oh, relieve me of this doubt which tortures my very soul—tell me where were you this day at noon?" The lover was so long tearing his wretched passion to tatters that the little goose's mind wandered away to household matters, so in lieu of replying, "I cannot tell thee, Lorenzo; for the secret is not mine to reveal," she answered, stammering, "I went to see my aunt at Battersea." But the palm in these sorts of encounters must be awarded to those little geese of the flightier sort who make a habit of "gagging" their parts, that is adding sentiments of their own to the text indited by the author. When this is cleverly done it sometimes leads to good jokes, and at all events the practice helps to revive the flagging energies of a company who are playing a piece for the 150th time, and would run to seed from weariness if they did not contrive some novelty now and then. But when a little goose without much sense takes to "gagging" because she has seen wittier actresses gag and be applauded for it, there come strange consequences. About six months ago an actress playing in an operetta somewhere near the Strand made a welcome allusion to the "Happy Land" hubbub by saying to a stage admirer, "Go to Sydney, in the Happy Land, and don't be so *Low*." It was not transcendent wit, but the audience clapped, whereupon a second actress of the gosling order asked to have the joke explained to her; and being put in possession of the whole case from first to last, resolved to try a similar joke herself the very next night. Unhappily her knowledge of geography and politics was feeble, so she thought it better to get the pleasantry drawn up for her on paper, and appealed for that purpose to a private worshipper, who happened to belong to the Conservative persuasion, and who treacherously seized this occasion of venting his political spleen. At a moment when nothing in the part called for any such apostrophe, the maiden, who had well studied her joke and mentally discounted the effect it would produce, exclaimed to an actor, "*Go to Gladstone at Botany Bay and ask him why Ayrton looks so Lowe.*" Half the stalls laughed, the boxes and gallery were bewildered, but fortunately no critic of the *Telegraph* was present, so nothing calamitous befell of it. However the maiden was fined a guinea by her manager, and her Conservative worshipper was dismissed from her counsels with ignominy.—*Vanity Fair.*

MACFARLANE'S CASTINGS.

ARCHITECTURAL, SANITARY, AND ARTISTIC.

GLASGOW. 46, Washington Street. | LONDON. 84, Upper Thames Street.

New Works.—POSSILPARK, GLASGOW.

See Fifth Edition of Catalogue, containing 3,500 new designs in Rain Water Goods, Railing and Gates, Tomb Railing, Terminals, Cresting, Verandahs, Conservatories, Covered Ways, Balconies, Fountains, Columns & Lamps, School Fittings, Washhand Basins, Closets and Urinals, Baths and Troughs.

ORNAMENTAL CASTINGS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Orders must be accompanied by a remittance or reference to a firm in England.

BANKS.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON,
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

PAID-UP CAPITAL—£800,000.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

BOMBAY. CALCUTTA. AKYAB. RANGOON. | SINGAPORE. BATAVIA. HONGKONG. MANILLA. | SHANGHAI. HANKOW.

THE BANK'S AGENCY IN BOMBAY

GRANTS DRAFTS ON ITS HEAD OFFICE AND LONDON BANKERS, AS WELL AS ON THE OTHER AGENCIES AND BRANCHES;

NEGOTIATES, AND RECEIVES FOR COLLECTION, BILLS OF EXCHANGE; EFFECTS REMITTANCES IN THE BANK'S OWN DRAFTS, WITHOUT CHARGE FOR COMMISSION; AND CONDUCTS ALL KINDS OF GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.

INTEREST.

On Current Deposit Accounts interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum, on the minimum Monthly Balances, up to Rs. One Lac, but no interest will be allowed on balances of less than Rs. 1,000.

DEPOSITS OF MONEY

ARE RECEIVED AT CALL AND FOR FIXED PERIODS, ON TERMS WHICH MAY BE LEARNED ON APPLICATION.

All Letters should be addressed, and Remittances made payable, to THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

JAMES SIMPSON, Agent in Bombay.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (Limited)

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on Current Deposit Account at 2 per cent. per annum, on the minimum monthly balances up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest will be allowed on balances under Rs. 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Money on Fixed Deposits and allows Interest thereon as follows:—

On Deposits, subject to 6 months' notice of withdrawal, 4 per cent.
Do do 12 do do 5 ,,

EXCHANGE.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills payable in London Calcutta, Madras, and Hongkong. It also grants drafts on London and on its Branches and Agencies at the Current Rates of Exchange.

By order of the Directors,
WM. A. BAKER, Manager.

Bombay, 17th October 1873.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

BOMBAY BRANCH.
LONDON BANKERS.
BANK OF ENGLAND. | LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK.

MONEY REMITTED

At current rates of Exchange by the Bank's Drafts on its Branches and Agencies in the East, and

On LONDON ,, SCOTLAND, | On IRELAND ,, PARIS,

And also on the principal Towns in the AUSTRALIAN COLONIES.

If desired, the Bank will send the Draft direct to the party whose address is given.

INTEREST.

On Current Deposit Accounts interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum, on the minimum Monthly Balances, up to Rs. 100,000; but no interest will be allowed on balances of less than Rs. 1,000.

All Letters should be addressed, and Hoondies made payable to the Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE
PARIS.

SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL £3,200,000
RESERVE FUND ..... £ 800,000

LONDON BANKERS:
THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.

CURRENT DEPOSITS.

INTEREST is allowed at TWO PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balances up to Rupees One Lac.

DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest at two and a half per cent. allowed on Deposits subject to seven days' notice of withdrawal up to Rs. One Lac.

Terms for ther Deposits may be obtained on application to the Bank.

Interest at 4 per cent. will be allowed on Deposits subject to 6 months' notice of withdrawal, and at 4½ per cent. on Deposits at 12 months' notice of withdrawal.

LOANS granted on French Rente and other approved Securities.

All remittances to be endorsed "PAY COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS, OR ORDER."

14, Rampart Row, W.

HOTELS.

ALEXANDRA HOTEL, MATHERAN.—MR. J. C. PINTO, the Proprietor, begs to inform the Public that the above Hotel, so well known for its excellent accommodation, is now OPEN for VISITORS. There are three separate Bungalows attached to the Hotel, well adapted for Families. Superior articles are supplied at moderate Prices, and every care is taken for the comfort of the Visitors. The Hotel is well situated, occupies a central position and nearest to the station, and is in a breezy locality, under the shade of large trees, which diminish the glare and keep the extensive Compound always fresh and cool. Mr. Pinto has also some HOUSES to LET, and undertakes to look after Bungalows on the Hill at a charge of Rs. 30 per annum.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

THE ACT of PARLIAMENT constituting the HIGH COURT of BOMBAY, with the Letters Patent and other Documents relating to the same. Price RUPEES THREE.

PAPER FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, a quantity of FINE CREAM-LAID DEMY, 18 by 23, and also a few reams of FINE CREAM-LAID DOUBLE FOOLSCAP, 17 by 27. For Prices, apply to the MANAGER, *Bombay Gazette* Office.

FOR SALE,
AT THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" PRESS.

BOOK-BINDERS' SAW-BENCH.—This Machine is for sawing the backs of Books; and it is arranged for foot or steam power. Price Rs. 175, including seven Circular Saws and various-sized Washers for changing every quarter of an inch.

FOR SALE, at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE, under the authority of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce,

THE AMENDED FORM OF BILL OF LADING

For Steamers from BOMBAY to LIVERPOOL via the SUEZ CANAL, as sanctioned by the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, at their Meeting on the 28th August 1872. Price per 100 Copies, Rs. 4; 50 Copies, Rs. 2-8; 25 Copies, Rs. 1-4; and for single Copy, One Anna.

FOR SALE,
INDIA TO ENGLAND BY THE LEVANT AND THE DANUBE.
Reprinted from the *Bombay Gazette*.

PRICE—ONE RUPEE.

May be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, and from Messrs. Thacker, Vining & Co.

FOR SALE,
AT THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE.

LITHOGRAPHIC STONES.

RED AND GREEN PRINTING INK.

PRINTER'S VARNISH.

ALSO.
SECOND-HAND STEAMER BLOCKS AND SHIP BLOCKS.

Apply to the Manager, *Bombay Gazette* Office, Fort, Bombay

TENTS! TENTS!! TENTS!!!

SUPERIOR TENTS of all kinds and sizes manufactured to order on the shortest notice; and a large selection of ready-made Tents, both new and second-hand, for sale and on hire at reasonable prices and rates can now be had on application to the Undersigned, from whom full particulars may be obtained. Inspection is invited.

ADAMJEE PEERBHOY,
Government Tent Contractor and Timber Merchant.
4, Old Imambarra, Bhendy Bazar, Bombay.

ENGLISH JEWELLERY AND WATCHES,
MACHINE MADE,

SPECIALITIES FOR PRESENTS, GIFTS, &c.

MR. STREETER,
(Late HANCOCK & Co., Limited,)
37, CONDUIT STREET, LONDON,

invites the attention of OFFICERS and FAMILIES residing in India to his extensive stock of 18-CARAT GOLD and GEM JEWELLERY, WATCHES, and CLOCKS, manufactured by Machinery, and sold at prices from 30 to 50 per cent. cheaper than ordinary hand-made productions.

A Catalogue and Price List containing a large number of Drawings and Sketches representing these special productions (no gold being used of less quality than 18-carat) has been prepared, copy of which will be forwarded, post free, on application.

18-CARAT GOLD JEWELLERY.

18-Carat Gold Bracelets	from £ 5	0 to £50
,, Ear-rings	,, £ 1	10 to £10
,, Lockets	,, £ 1	0 to £20
,, Suites	,, £10	10 to £50
Chains ..... Per Ounce	,, £6	6

For further particulars see Catalogues.

GEM JEWELLERY.

Gem Bracelets	from £10 to £100
,, Ear-rings	from £ 5 to £ 50
,, Lockets	from £ 5 to £100
,, Rings	from £ 5 to £500
,, Suites	from £50 to £500

For further particulars see Catalogue.

DIAMOND WORK.

Diamond Ornaments of every description. Diamonds and other Precious Stones purchased. See Illustrated Catalogue.

ENGLISH LEVER WATCHES AND CLOCKS,
Specially adapted for hot climates. Durability and time-keeping guaranteed.

For price and description see Illustrated Catalogue.

ORDERS.

Of Orders must be accompanied by a remittance for the amount or reference to London Agents,

MR. STREETER,
(Late Hancock and Co., Limited,)
37, CONDUIT STREET, BOND STREET,
AND
BURLINGTON STEAM WORKS, SAVILE ROW, LONDON

NOTICES.

ESTABLISHED IN 1820.

C. LAZARUS & CO.,
INCORPORATED WITH SHEARWOOD & CO.,
CABINETMAKERS, UPHOLSTERERS,
BILLIARD AND BAGATELLE TABLE MANUFACTURERS,
CARVERS, GILDERS, AND DECORATORS,

APPOINTMENT TO THE RIGHT HON'BLE THOMAS BARING, BARON NORTHBROOK, VICEROY AND GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA, AND TO HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH, K.G., K.T., G.C.S.I.,

Contractors to Her Majesty's Indian Government; the East India and E. B. Railways; H. M.'s Indian Ordnance, Public Works, Commissariat, and Marine Departments; the Peninsular and Oriental, and other Public Companies;

IMPORTERS, APPRAISERS, HOUSE AND LAND AGENTS, GENERAL FURNISHING CONTRACTORS,
ECCLESIASTICAL FURNITURE SUPPLIERS.

SOLE AGENTS IN INDIA FOR SEDLEY'S PATENT BRIDGES.

47, 56, 60, 61, & 62, BENTINCK STREET, CALCUTTA.
52, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON.
97, RUE DE RICHELIEU, PASSAGE PRINCES (Ancien Passage Mires), PARIS.

THE business of C. LAZARUS & Co. having of late years experienced an extraordinary development, orders for their manufactures, instead of their being confined to Bengal and the Upper Provinces, being received from all parts of India, China, Burmah, Ceylon, and the Straits Settlements, C. LAZARUS & Co. have determined upon taking steps for enabling the Bombay Public to share the undoubted advantages which their Firm is enabled to offer. C. L. & Co. have been induced to do this from having recently received several large orders for Furniture, Billiard Tables, &c., from Bombay and its neighbourhood, and have every reason to believe that their immense stock and large manufacturing resources have forcibly brought into view the advantages of dealing with their Firm, since in the instances just mentioned the most unqualified satisfaction was rendered.

C. L. & Co. would state that the Senior Member of their Firm, Mr. C. LAZARUS, has just paid a visit to Bombay, in view to superintending a large order for furnishing, and that that Gentleman inclines to the opinion that while the present class of Furniture to be seen in the superior households of Bombay, and which is principally imported from Europe, may be found serviceable, there are yet many reasons to be urged against the latter as compared with a first-class article manufactured in the country with all the advantages that accrue from European skill and supervision. It would be out of place here to dilate upon the defects which too commonly are apparent in Furniture imported from Europe, but it may be observed that such articles are always slender in proportions, and while put together, with very few exceptions, in an unsubstantial manner, the wood, materials, &c., that enter into the articles are not calculated to resist the various effects of climate or extremes of heat and moisture. For an illustration of this point C. L. & Co. would refer to their recently issued Illustrated Catalogue. In this volume will be found a set of original designs, on which, while the best models of European modern style have been had recourse to, various important details of construction and of elaboration, suggested both by long experience and a study of the subject, are conspicuous as specialties essential for India.

C. LAZARUS & Co., while thanking their numerous Constituents for their kind support extended to their Firm since 1820, attribute their success to the following maxims, which continue to guide their business transactions, viz.:—

Good Work with unadulterated Materials.
Skilful and trustworthy Workmen.
Uniform Scale of Charges.
Strict and competent Supervision.

NEW ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE.

There are a few special features in connection with this expensively executed Catalogue, to which C. L. & Co. would ask their Constituents' attention:—

1.—The *newest* and *most elegant* designs only find a place in the volume. Many of these designs, it should be mentioned, represent an original result; that is to say, they have been elaborated with special reference to the household requirements of this country. In working to this end, reference has been had to the latest models of the first manufacturers of Europe. All that was recherche in style, or chaste in pattern, has been taken advantage of in the production of C. & Co.'s special designs for India, these desiderata, however, being combined with others which C. L. & Co.'s long experience has shown to be of the utmost importance. These it is scarcely necessary to detail, yet it may be observed as a general principle